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(54) Title: **COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THE THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF COLON CANCER**

(57) Abstract: Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as colon cancer, are disclosed. Compositions may comprise one or more colon tumor proteins, immunogenic portions thereof, or polynucleotides that encode such portions. Alternatively, a therapeutic composition may comprise an antigen presenting cell that expresses a colon tumor protein, or a T cell that is specific for cells expressing such a protein. Such compositions may be used, for example, for the prevention and treatment of diseases such as colon cancer. Diagnostic methods based on detecting a colon tumor protein, or mRNA encoding such a protein, in a sample are also provided.

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## COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THE THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF COLON CANCER

### TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to therapy and diagnosis of  
5 cancer, such as colon cancer. The invention is more specifically related to polypeptides  
comprising at least a portion of a colon tumor protein, and to polynucleotides encoding  
such polypeptides. Such polypeptides and polynucleotides may be used in vaccines and  
pharmaceutical compositions for prevention and treatment of colon cancer and for the  
diagnosis and monitoring of such cancers.

### 10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cancer is a significant health problem throughout the world. Although  
advances have been made in detection and therapy of cancer, no vaccine or other  
universally successful method for prevention or treatment is currently available.  
Current therapies, which are generally based on a combination of chemotherapy or  
15 surgery and radiation, continue to prove inadequate in many patients.

Colon cancer is the second most frequently diagnosed malignancy in the  
United States as well as the second most common cause of cancer death. The five-year  
survival rate for patients with colorectal cancer detected in an early localized stage is  
92%; unfortunately, only 37% of colorectal cancer is diagnosed at this stage. The  
20 survival rate drops to 64% if the cancer is allowed to spread to adjacent organs or  
lymph nodes, and to 7% in patients with distant metastases.

The prognosis of colon cancer is directly related to the degree of  
penetration of the tumor through the bowel wall and the presence or absence of nodal  
involvement, consequently, early detection and treatment are especially important.  
25 Currently, diagnosis is aided by the use of screening assays for fecal occult blood,  
sigmoidoscopy, colonoscopy and double contrast barium enemas. Treatment regimens  
are determined by the type and stage of the cancer, and include surgery, radiation  
therapy and/or chemotherapy. Recurrence following surgery (the most common form  
of therapy) is a major problem and is often the ultimate cause of death. In spite of

considerable research into therapies for the disease, colon cancer remains difficult to diagnose and treat. In spite of considerable research into therapies for these and other cancers, colon cancer remains difficult to diagnose and treat effectively. Accordingly, there is a need in the art for improved methods for detecting and treating such cancers.

5 The present invention fulfills these needs and further provides other related advantages.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, the present invention provides polynucleotide compositions comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) sequences provided in SEQ ID NO:1-377;
- 10 (b) complements of the sequences provided in SEQ ID NO:1-377;
- (c) sequences consisting of at least 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 75 and 100 contiguous residues of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO:1-377;
- (d) sequences that hybridize to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO:1-377, under moderate or highly stringent conditions;
- 15 (e) sequences having at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO:1-377;
- (f) degenerate variants of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO:1-377.

In one preferred embodiment, the polynucleotide compositions of the invention are expressed in at least about 20%, more preferably in at least about 30%, and most preferably in at least about 50% of colon tumors samples tested, at a level that is at least about 2-fold, preferably at least about 5-fold, and most preferably at least about 10-fold higher than that for normal tissues.

The present invention, in another aspect, provides polypeptide compositions comprising an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence described above.

In certain preferred embodiments, the polypeptides and/or polynucleotides of the present invention are immunogenic, *i.e.*, they are capable of eliciting an immune response, particularly a humoral and/or cellular immune response, as further described herein.

The present invention further provides fragments, variants and/or derivatives of the disclosed polypeptide and/or polynucleotide sequences, wherein the fragments, variants and/or derivatives preferably have a level of immunogenic activity of at least about 50%, preferably at least about 70% and more preferably at least about 5 90% of the level of immunogenic activity of a polypeptide sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1-377.

The present invention further provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide described above, expression vectors comprising such polynucleotides and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors.

10 Within other aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within a related aspect of the present invention, the pharmaceutical compositions, *e.g.*, vaccine compositions, are provided for prophylactic or therapeutic 15 applications. Such compositions generally comprise an immunogenic polypeptide or polynucleotide of the invention and an immunostimulant, such as an adjuvant.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise: (a) an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to a polypeptide of the present invention, or a fragment thereof; and (b) a physiologically 20 acceptable carrier.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Illustrative antigen presenting cells include dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts 25 and B cells.

Within related aspects, pharmaceutical compositions are provided that comprise: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) an immunostimulant.

The present invention further provides, in other aspects, fusion proteins 30 that comprise at least one polypeptide as described above, as well as polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins, typically in the form of pharmaceutical compositions,



*e.g.*, vaccine compositions, comprising a physiologically acceptable carrier and/or an immunostimulant. The fusion proteins may comprise multiple immunogenic polypeptides or portions/variants thereof, as described herein, and may further comprise one or more polypeptide segments for facilitating the expression, purification and/or immunogenicity of the polypeptide(s).

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for stimulating an immune response in a patient, preferably a T cell response in a human patient, comprising administering a pharmaceutical composition described herein. The patient may be afflicted with colon cancer, in which case the methods provide treatment for the disease, or patient considered at risk for such a disease may be treated prophylactically.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutical composition as recited above. The patient may be afflicted with colon cancer, in which case the methods provide treatment for the disease, or patient considered at risk for such a disease may be treated prophylactically.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for removing tumor cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a polypeptide of the present invention, wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the protein from the sample.

Within related aspects, methods are provided for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated as described above.

Methods are further provided, within other aspects, for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a polypeptide of the present invention, comprising contacting T cells with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide as described above; (ii) a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and/or (iii) an antigen presenting cell that expresses such a polypeptide; under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells. Isolated T cell populations comprising T cells prepared as described above are also provided.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a T cell population as described above.

The present invention further provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) incubating CD4<sup>+</sup> and/or CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells isolated from a patient with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide comprising at least an immunogenic portion of polypeptide disclosed herein; (ii) a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and (iii) an antigen-presenting cell that expressed such a polypeptide; and (b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient. Proliferated cells may, but need not, be cloned prior to administration to the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer, preferably a colon cancer, in a patient comprising: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and (c) comparing the amount of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within preferred embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody, more preferably a monoclonal antibody.

The present invention also provides, within other aspects, methods for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient. Such methods comprise the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient at a first point in time with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a)

contacting a biological sample, e.g., tumor sample, serum sample, etc., obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a polypeptide of the present invention; (b) detecting in the sample a level of a polynucleotide, preferably mRNA, that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and (c) 5 comparing the level of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within certain embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected via polymerase chain reaction using, for example, at least one oligonucleotide primer that hybridizes to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide as recited above, or a 10 complement of such a polynucleotide. Within other embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected using a hybridization technique, employing an oligonucleotide probe that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a polypeptide as recited above, or a complement of such a polynucleotide.

In related aspects, methods are provided for monitoring the progression 15 of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a polypeptide of the present invention; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and 20 (d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides antibodies, such as monoclonal antibodies, that bind to a polypeptide as described above, as well as 25 diagnostic kits comprising such antibodies. Diagnostic kits comprising one or more oligonucleotide probes or primers as described above are also provided.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following detailed description. All references disclosed herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated 30 individually.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS

SEQ ID NO:1 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0089:A03  
SEQ ID NO:2 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0089:A05  
SEQ ID NO:3 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0089:A06  
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SEQ ID NO:207 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:E03  
SEQ ID NO:208 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:E04  
SEQ ID NO:209 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:E05  
25 SEQ ID NO:210 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:E06  
SEQ ID NO:211 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:E07  
SEQ ID NO:212 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:E08  
SEQ ID NO:213 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:E09  
SEQ ID NO:214 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:E10  
30 SEQ ID NO:215 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:E11  
SEQ ID NO:216 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:E12

SEQ ID NO:217 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:F02  
SEQ ID NO:218 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:F03  
SEQ ID NO:219 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:F04  
SEQ ID NO:220 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:F05  
5 SEQ ID NO:221 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:F07  
SEQ ID NO:222 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:F09  
SEQ ID NO:223 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:F10  
SEQ ID NO:224 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:F11  
SEQ ID NO:225 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:F12  
10 SEQ ID NO:226 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:G01  
SEQ ID NO:227 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:G02  
SEQ ID NO:228 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:G04  
SEQ ID NO:229 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:G05  
SEQ ID NO:230 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:G06  
15 SEQ ID NO:231 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:G07  
SEQ ID NO:232 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:G08  
SEQ ID NO:233 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:G09  
SEQ ID NO:234 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:G10  
SEQ ID NO:235 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:G11  
20 SEQ ID NO:236 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:G12  
SEQ ID NO:237 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:H01  
SEQ ID NO:238 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:H02  
SEQ ID NO:239 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:H03  
SEQ ID NO:240 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:H04  
25 SEQ ID NO:241 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:H05  
SEQ ID NO:242 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:H06  
SEQ ID NO:243 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:H07  
SEQ ID NO:244 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:H08  
SEQ ID NO:245 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:H09  
30 SEQ ID NO:246 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:H10  
SEQ ID NO:247 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0091:H11

SEQ ID NO:248 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:A03  
SEQ ID NO:249 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:A05  
SEQ ID NO:250 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:A06  
SEQ ID NO:251 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:A07  
5 SEQ ID NO:252 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:A09  
SEQ ID NO:253 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:A10  
SEQ ID NO:254 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:A11  
SEQ ID NO:255 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:B01  
SEQ ID NO:256 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:B02  
10 SEQ ID NO:257 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:B03  
SEQ ID NO:258 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:B04  
SEQ ID NO:259 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:B05  
SEQ ID NO:260 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:B08  
SEQ ID NO:261 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:B09  
15 SEQ ID NO:262 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:B10  
SEQ ID NO:263 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:B11  
SEQ ID NO:264 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:B12  
SEQ ID NO:265 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:C02  
SEQ ID NO:266 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:C03  
20 SEQ ID NO:267 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:C04  
SEQ ID NO:268 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:C05  
SEQ ID NO:269 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:C06  
SEQ ID NO:270 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:C07  
SEQ ID NO:271 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:C08  
25 SEQ ID NO:272 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:C09  
SEQ ID NO:273 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:C10  
SEQ ID NO:274 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:C11  
SEQ ID NO:275 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:C12  
SEQ ID NO:276 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:D02  
30 SEQ ID NO:277 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:D03  
SEQ ID NO:278 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:C04

SEQ ID NO:279 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:D05  
SEQ ID NO:280 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:D06  
SEQ ID NO:281 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:D07  
SEQ ID NO:282 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:D08  
5 SEQ ID NO:283 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:D09  
SEQ ID NO:284 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:D10  
SEQ ID NO:285 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:D11  
SEQ ID NO:286 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:D12  
SEQ ID NO:287 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:E01  
10 SEQ ID NO:288 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:E02  
SEQ ID NO:289 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:E03  
SEQ ID NO:290 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:E04  
SEQ ID NO:291 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:E05  
SEQ ID NO:292 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:E06  
15 SEQ ID NO:293 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:E07  
SEQ ID NO:294 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:E08  
SEQ ID NO:295 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:E09  
SEQ ID NO:296 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:E10  
SEQ ID NO:297 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:E11  
20 SEQ ID NO:298 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:E12  
SEQ ID NO:299 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:F01  
SEQ ID NO:300 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:F02  
SEQ ID NO:301 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:F03  
SEQ ID NO:302 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:F04  
25 SEQ ID NO:303 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:F05  
SEQ ID NO:304 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:F06  
SEQ ID NO:305 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:F07  
SEQ ID NO:306 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:F08  
SEQ ID NO:307 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:F09  
30 SEQ ID NO:308 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:F10  
SEQ ID NO:309 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:F11

SEQ ID NO:310 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:F12  
SEQ ID NO:311 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:G01  
SEQ ID NO:312 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:G02  
SEQ ID NO:313 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:G03  
5 SEQ ID NO:314 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:G04  
SEQ ID NO:315 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:G05  
SEQ ID NO:316 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:G06  
SEQ ID NO:317 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:G07  
SEQ ID NO:318 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:G08  
10 SEQ ID NO:319 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:G09  
SEQ ID NO:320 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:G10  
SEQ ID NO:321 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:G11  
SEQ ID NO:322 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:G12  
SEQ ID NO:323 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:H01  
15 SEQ ID NO:324 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:H02  
SEQ ID NO:325 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:H03  
SEQ ID NO:326 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:H04  
SEQ ID NO:327 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:H05  
SEQ ID NO:328 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:H06  
20 SEQ ID NO:329 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:H07  
SEQ ID NO:330 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:H08  
SEQ ID NO:331 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:H09  
SEQ ID NO:332 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:H10  
SEQ ID NO:333 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone R0092:H11  
25 SEQ ID NO:334 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone from a  
primary normal colon library  
SEQ ID NO:335 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
89A9\_C1410P  
SEQ ID NO:336 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
30 89C4\_C1411P

SEQ ID NO:337 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
89E2\_C1412P

SEQ ID NO:338 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
89G10\_C1413P

5 SEQ ID NO:339 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
89G2\_C1407P

SEQ ID NO:340 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
90C11\_C1414P

10 SEQ ID NO:341 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
90F8\_C1408P

SEQ ID NO:342 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
90H10\_C1415P

SEQ ID NO:343 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
91D6\_C1416P

15 SEQ ID NO:344 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
92B4\_C1409P

SEQ ID NO:345 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
92H6\_C1417P

20 SEQ ID NO:346 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
93F10\_C1418P

SEQ ID NO:347 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
94E8\_C1419P

SEQ ID NO:348 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
95D1\_c592S

25 SEQ ID NO:349 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
98F12\_C1421P

SEQ ID NO:350 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 98H6

SEQ ID NO:351 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
99E5\_C1401P

30 SEQ ID NO:352 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
100G8\_C1422P

SEQ ID NO:353 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
101G6\_C1402P

SEQ ID NO:354 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 103F6

SEQ ID NO:355 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
5 104C9\_C1404P

SEQ ID NO:356 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
109C2\_C1405P

SEQ ID NO:357 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone  
109E8\_C1406P

10 SEQ ID NO:358 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 95A4

SEQ ID NO:359 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 93F12

SEQ ID NO:360 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 93H11

SEQ ID NO:361 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 110D9

SEQ ID NO:362 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 102E7

15 SEQ ID NO:363 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '59698.1

SEQ ID NO:364 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '59699.3

SEQ ID NO:365 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '59717.2

SEQ ID NO:366 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '59717.4

SEQ ID NO:367 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '59719.2

20 SEQ ID NO:368 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '59719.4

SEQ ID NO:369 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '59720.1

SEQ ID NO:370 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '59721.1

SEQ ID NO:371 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '60768.1

SEQ ID NO:372 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '60769.1

25 SEQ ID NO:373 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '60770.1

SEQ ID NO:374 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '60773.1

SEQ ID NO:375 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '60776.1

SEQ ID NO:376 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '60777.1

SEQ ID NO:377 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone '60778.1



## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed generally to compositions and their use in the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly colon cancer. As described further below, illustrative compositions of the present invention include, but are not restricted to, polypeptides, particularly immunogenic polypeptides, polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, antibodies and other binding agents, antigen presenting cells (APCs) and immune system cells (*e.g.*, T cells).

The practice of the present invention will employ, unless indicated specifically to the contrary, conventional methods of virology, immunology, microbiology, molecular biology and recombinant DNA techniques within the skill of the art, many of which are described below for the purpose of illustration. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, *e.g.*, Sambrook, et al. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (2nd Edition, 1989); Maniatis et al. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (1982); DNA Cloning: A Practical Approach, vol. I & II (D. Glover, ed.); Oligonucleotide Synthesis (N. Gait, ed., 1984); Nucleic Acid Hybridization (B. Hames & S. Higgins, eds., 1985); Transcription and Translation (B. Hames & S. Higgins, eds., 1984); Animal Cell Culture (R. Freshney, ed., 1986); Perbal, A Practical Guide to Molecular Cloning (1984).

All publications, patents and patent applications cited herein, whether *supra* or *infra*, are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

As used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an" and "the" include plural references unless the content clearly dictates otherwise.

## POLYPEPTIDE COMPOSITIONS

As used herein, the term "polypeptide" is used in its conventional meaning, *i.e.*, as a sequence of amino acids. The polypeptides are not limited to a specific length of the product; thus, peptides, oligopeptides, and proteins are included within the definition of polypeptide, and such terms may be used interchangeably herein unless specifically indicated otherwise. This term also does not refer to or exclude post-expression modifications of the polypeptide, for example, glycosylations,

acetylations, phosphorylations and the like, as well as other modifications known in the art, both naturally occurring and non-naturally occurring. A polypeptide may be an entire protein, or a subsequence thereof. Particular polypeptides of interest in the context of this invention are amino acid subsequences comprising epitopes, *i.e.*,  
5 antigenic determinants substantially responsible for the immunogenic properties of a polypeptide and being capable of evoking an immune response.

Particularly illustrative polypeptides of the present invention comprise those encoded by a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO:1-377, or a sequence that hybridizes under moderately stringent conditions, or, alternatively,  
10 under highly stringent conditions, to a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO:1-377.

The polypeptides of the present invention are sometimes herein referred to as colon tumor proteins or colon tumor polypeptides, as an indication that their identification has been based at least in part upon their increased levels of expression in  
15 colon tumor samples. Thus, a "colon tumor polypeptide" or "colon tumor protein," refers generally to a polypeptide sequence of the present invention, or a polynucleotide sequence encoding such a polypeptide, that is expressed in a substantial proportion of colon tumor samples, for example preferably greater than about 20%, more preferably greater than about 30%, and most preferably greater than about 50% or more of colon  
20 tumor samples tested, at a level that is at least two fold, and preferably at least five fold, greater than the level of expression in normal tissues, as determined using a representative assay provided herein. A colon tumor polypeptide sequence of the invention, based upon its increased level of expression in tumor cells, has particular utility both as a diagnostic marker as well as a therapeutic target, as further described  
25 below.

In certain preferred embodiments, the polypeptides of the invention are immunogenic, *i.e.*, they react detectably within an immunoassay (such as an ELISA or T-cell stimulation assay) with antisera and/or T-cells from a patient with colon cancer. Screening for immunogenic activity can be performed using techniques well known to  
30 the skilled artisan. For example, such screens can be performed using methods such as those described in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring

Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In one illustrative example, a polypeptide may be immobilized on a solid support and contacted with patient sera to allow binding of antibodies within the sera to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sera may then be removed and bound antibodies detected using, for example, <sup>125</sup>I-labeled Protein A.

5 As would be recognized by the skilled artisan, immunogenic portions of the polypeptides disclosed herein are also encompassed by the present invention. An "immunogenic portion," as used herein, is a fragment of an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention that itself is immunologically reactive (*i.e.*, specifically binds) with the B-cells and/or T-cell surface antigen receptors that recognize the polypeptide.

10 Immunogenic portions may generally be identified using well known techniques, such as those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3rd ed., 243-247 (Raven Press, 1993) and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptides for the ability to react with antigen-specific antibodies, antisera and/or T-cell lines or clones. As used herein, antisera and antibodies are "antigen-specific" if they

15 specifically bind to an antigen (*i.e.*, they react with the protein in an ELISA or other immunoassay, and do not react detectably with unrelated proteins). Such antisera and antibodies may be prepared as described herein, and using well-known techniques.

In one preferred embodiment, an immunogenic portion of a polypeptide of the present invention is a portion that reacts with antisera and/or T-cells at a level

20 that is not substantially less than the reactivity of the full-length polypeptide (*e.g.*, in an ELISA and/or T-cell reactivity assay). Preferably, the level of immunogenic activity of the immunogenic portion is at least about 50%, preferably at least about 70% and most preferably greater than about 90% of the immunogenicity for the full-length polypeptide. In some instances, preferred immunogenic portions will be identified that

25 have a level of immunogenic activity greater than that of the corresponding full-length polypeptide, *e.g.*, having greater than about 100% or 150% or more immunogenic activity.

In certain other embodiments, illustrative immunogenic portions may include peptides in which an N-terminal leader sequence and/or transmembrane domain

30 have been deleted. Other illustrative immunogenic portions will contain a small N-

and/or C-terminal deletion (*e.g.*, 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids), relative to the mature protein.

In another embodiment, a polypeptide composition of the invention may also comprise one or more polypeptides that are immunologically reactive with T cells and/or antibodies generated against a polypeptide of the invention, particularly a  
5 polypeptide having an amino acid sequence disclosed herein, or to an immunogenic fragment or variant thereof.

In another embodiment of the invention, polypeptides are provided that comprise one or more polypeptides that are capable of eliciting T cells and/or  
10 antibodies that are immunologically reactive with one or more polypeptides described herein, or one or more polypeptides encoded by contiguous nucleic acid sequences contained in the polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein, or immunogenic fragments or variants thereof, or to one or more nucleic acid sequences which hybridize to one or more of these sequences under conditions of moderate to high stringency.

15 The present invention, in another aspect, provides polypeptide fragments comprising at least about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, or 100 contiguous amino acids, or more, including all intermediate lengths, of a polypeptide compositions set forth herein, such as those encoded by a polynucleotide sequence set forth in a sequence of SEQ ID NO:1-377.

20 In another aspect, the present invention provides variants of the polypeptide compositions described herein. Polypeptide variants generally encompassed by the present invention will typically exhibit at least about 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or more identity (determined as described below), along its length, to a polypeptide sequences set forth  
25 herein.

In one preferred embodiment, the polypeptide fragments and variants provided by the present invention are immunologically reactive with an antibody and/or T-cell that reacts with a full-length polypeptide specifically set forth herein.

In another preferred embodiment, the polypeptide fragments and variants  
30 provided by the present invention exhibit a level of immunogenic activity of at least about 50%, preferably at least about 70%, and most preferably at least about 90% or

more of that exhibited by a full-length polypeptide sequence specifically set forth herein.

A polypeptide "variant," as the term is used herein, is a polypeptide that typically differs from a polypeptide specifically disclosed herein in one or more substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions. Such variants may be naturally occurring or may be synthetically generated, for example, by modifying one or more of the above polypeptide sequences of the invention and evaluating their immunogenic activity as described herein and/or using any of a number of techniques well known in the art.

For example, certain illustrative variants of the polypeptides of the invention include those in which one or more portions, such as an N-terminal leader sequence or transmembrane domain, have been removed. Other illustrative variants include variants in which a small portion (*e.g.*, 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids) has been removed from the N- and/or C-terminal of the mature protein.

In many instances, a variant will contain conservative substitutions. A "conservative substitution" is one in which an amino acid is substituted for another amino acid that has similar properties, such that one skilled in the art of peptide chemistry would expect the secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide to be substantially unchanged. As described above, modifications may be made in the structure of the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention and still obtain a functional molecule that encodes a variant or derivative polypeptide with desirable characteristics, *e.g.*, with immunogenic characteristics. When it is desired to alter the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide to create an equivalent, or even an improved, immunogenic variant or portion of a polypeptide of the invention, one skilled in the art will typically change one or more of the codons of the encoding DNA sequence according to Table 1.

For example, certain amino acids may be substituted for other amino acids in a protein structure without appreciable loss of interactive binding capacity with structures such as, for example, antigen-binding regions of antibodies or binding sites on substrate molecules. Since it is the interactive capacity and nature of a protein that defines that protein's biological functional activity, certain amino acid sequence

substitutions can be made in a protein sequence, and, of course, its underlying DNA coding sequence, and nevertheless obtain a protein with like properties. It is thus contemplated that various changes may be made in the peptide sequences of the disclosed compositions, or corresponding DNA sequences which encode said peptides  
 5 without appreciable loss of their biological utility or activity.

TABLE 1

Amino Acids			Codons						
Alanine	Ala	A	GCA	GCC	GCG	GCU			
Cysteine	Cys	C	UGC	UGU					
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	GAC	GAU					
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	GAA	GAG					
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	UUC	UUU					
Glycine	Gly	G	GGA	GGC	GGG	GGU			
Histidine	His	H	CAC	CAU					
Isoleucine	Ile	I	AUA	AUC	AUU				
Lysine	Lys	K	AAA	AAG					
Leucine	Leu	L	UUA	UUG	CUA	CUC	CUG	CUU	
Methionine	Met	M	AUG						
Asparagine	Asn	N	AAC	AAU					
Proline	Pro	P	CCA	CCC	CCG	CCU			
Glutamine	Gln	Q	CAA	CAG					
Arginine	Arg	R	AGA	AGG	CGA	CGC	CGG	CGU	
Serine	Ser	S	AGC	AGU	UCA	UCC	UCG	UCU	
Threonine	Thr	T	ACA	ACC	ACG	ACU			
Valine	Val	V	GUA	GUC	GUG	GUU			
Tryptophan	Trp	W	UGG						
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	UAC	UAU					

10 In making such changes, the hydropathic index of amino acids may be considered. The importance of the hydropathic amino acid index in conferring interactive biologic function on a protein is generally understood in the art (Kyte and

Doolittle, 1982, incorporated herein by reference). It is accepted that the relative hydrophathic character of the amino acid contributes to the secondary structure of the resultant protein, which in turn defines the interaction of the protein with other molecules, for example, enzymes, substrates, receptors, DNA, antibodies, antigens, and the like. Each amino acid has been assigned a hydrophathic index on the basis of its hydrophobicity and charge characteristics (Kyte and Doolittle, 1982). These values are: isoleucine (+4.5); valine (+4.2); leucine (+3.8); phenylalanine (+2.8); cysteine/cystine (+2.5); methionine (+1.9); alanine (+1.8); glycine (−0.4); threonine (−0.7); serine (−0.8); tryptophan (−0.9); tyrosine (−1.3); proline (−1.6); histidine (−3.2); glutamate (−3.5); glutamine (−3.5); aspartate (−3.5); asparagine (−3.5); lysine (−3.9); and arginine (−4.5).

It is known in the art that certain amino acids may be substituted by other amino acids having a similar hydrophathic index or score and still result in a protein with similar biological activity, *i.e.* still obtain a biological functionally equivalent protein. In making such changes, the substitution of amino acids whose hydrophathic indices are within  $\pm 2$  is preferred, those within  $\pm 1$  are particularly preferred, and those within  $\pm 0.5$  are even more particularly preferred. It is also understood in the art that the substitution of like amino acids can be made effectively on the basis of hydrophilicity. U. S. Patent 4,554,101 (specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), states that the greatest local average hydrophilicity of a protein, as governed by the hydrophilicity of its adjacent amino acids, correlates with a biological property of the protein.

As detailed in U. S. Patent 4,554,101, the following hydrophilicity values have been assigned to amino acid residues: arginine (+3.0); lysine (+3.0); aspartate (+3.0  $\pm$  1); glutamate (+3.0  $\pm$  1); serine (+0.3); asparagine (+0.2); glutamine (+0.2); glycine (0); threonine (−0.4); proline (−0.5  $\pm$  1); alanine (−0.5); histidine (−0.5); cysteine (−1.0); methionine (−1.3); valine (−1.5); leucine (−1.8); isoleucine (−1.8); tyrosine (−2.3); phenylalanine (−2.5); tryptophan (−3.4). It is understood that an amino acid can be substituted for another having a similar hydrophilicity value and still obtain a biologically equivalent, and in particular, an immunologically equivalent protein. In such changes, the substitution of amino acids whose hydrophilicity values are within  $\pm 2$

is preferred, those within  $\pm 1$  are particularly preferred, and those within  $\pm 0.5$  are even more particularly preferred.

As outlined above, amino acid substitutions are generally therefore based on the relative similarity of the amino acid side-chain substituents, for example, their hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, charge, size, and the like. Exemplary substitutions that take various of the foregoing characteristics into consideration are well known to those of skill in the art and include: arginine and lysine; glutamate and aspartate; serine and threonine; glutamine and asparagine; and valine, leucine and isoleucine.

In addition, any polynucleotide may be further modified to increase stability *in vivo*. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends; the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages in the backbone; and/or the inclusion of nontraditional bases such as inosine, queosine and wybutosine, as well as acetyl-methyl-, thio- and other modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine and uridine.

Amino acid substitutions may further be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values include leucine, isoleucine and valine; glycine and alanine; asparagine and glutamine; and serine, threonine, phenylalanine and tyrosine. Other groups of amino acids that may represent conservative changes include: (1) ala, pro, gly, glu, asp, gln, asn, ser, thr; (2) cys, ser, tyr, thr; (3) val, ile, leu, met, ala, phe; (4) lys, arg, his; and (5) phe, tyr, trp, his. A variant may also, or alternatively, contain nonconservative changes. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from a native sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Variants may also (or alternatively) be modified by, for example, the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the immunogenicity, secondary structure and hydropathic nature of the polypeptide.



As noted above, polypeptides may comprise a signal (or leader) sequence at the N-terminal end of the protein, which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the protein. The polypeptide may also be conjugated to a linker or other sequence for ease of synthesis, purification or identification of the polypeptide (*e.g.*, poly-His), or to enhance binding of the polypeptide to a solid support. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

When comparing polypeptide sequences, two sequences are said to be "identical" if the sequence of amino acids in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence, as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins – Matrices for detecting distant relationships. In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure*, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) *Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenies* pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson, E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Saitou, N. Nei, M. (1987) *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy – the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad., Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

Alternatively, optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted by the local identity algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1981) *Add. APL*.

*Math* 2:482, by the identity alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443, by the search for similarity methods of Pearson and Lipman (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 2444, by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, BLAST, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics  
5 Software Package, Genetics Computer Group (GCG), 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by inspection.

One preferred example of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity are the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul et al. (1977) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402  
10 and Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, respectively. BLAST and BLAST 2.0 can be used, for example with the parameters described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information. For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix can be used to  
15 calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T and X determine the sensitivity and  
20 speed of the alignment.

In one preferred approach, the "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polypeptide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (*i.e.*, gaps) of 20 percent  
25 or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of  
30 positions in the reference sequence (*i.e.*, the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

Within other illustrative embodiments, a polypeptide may be a xenogeneic polypeptide that comprises an polypeptide having substantial sequence identity, as described above, to the human polypeptide (also termed autologous antigen) which served as a reference polypeptide, but which xenogeneic polypeptide is derived from a different, non-human species. One skilled in the art will recognize that “self” antigens are often poor stimulators of CD8+ and CD4+ T-lymphocyte responses, and therefore efficient immunotherapeutic strategies directed against tumor polypeptides require the development of methods to overcome immune tolerance to particular self tumor polypeptides. For example, humans immunized with prostate protein from a xenogeneic (non human) origin are capable of mounting an immune response against the counterpart human protein, *e.g.* the human prostate tumor protein present on human tumor cells. Accordingly, the present invention provides methods for purifying the xenogeneic form of the tumor proteins set forth herein, such as the polypeptides encoded by polynucleotide sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO:1-377.

Therefore, one aspect of the present invention provides xenogeneic variants of the polypeptide compositions described herein. Such xenogeneic variants generally encompassed by the present invention will typically exhibit at least about 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or more identity along their lengths, to a polypeptide sequences set forth herein.

More particularly, the invention is directed to mouse, rat, monkey, porcine and other non-human polypeptides which can be used as xenogeneic forms of human polypeptides set forth herein, to induce immune responses directed against tumor polypeptides of the invention.

Within other illustrative embodiments, a polypeptide may be a fusion polypeptide that comprises multiple polypeptides as described herein, or that comprises at least one polypeptide as described herein and an unrelated sequence, such as a known tumor protein. A fusion partner may, for example, assist in providing T helper epitopes (an immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognized by humans, or may assist in expressing the protein (an expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant protein. Certain preferred fusion partners are both immunological and expression enhancing fusion partners. Other fusion partners may be

selected so as to increase the solubility of the polypeptide or to enable the polypeptide to be targeted to desired intracellular compartments. Still further fusion partners include affinity tags, which facilitate purification of the polypeptide.

Fusion polypeptides may generally be prepared using standard  
5 techniques, including chemical conjugation. Preferably, a fusion polypeptide is expressed as a recombinant polypeptide, allowing the production of increased levels, relative to a non-fused polypeptide, in an expression system. Briefly, DNA sequences encoding the polypeptide components may be assembled separately, and ligated into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of the DNA sequence encoding one  
10 polypeptide component is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide component so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase. This permits translation into a single fusion polypeptide that retains the biological activity of both component polypeptides.

A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and  
15 second polypeptide components by a distance sufficient to ensure that each polypeptide folds into its secondary and tertiary structures. Such a peptide linker sequence is incorporated into the fusion polypeptide using standard techniques well known in the art. Suitable peptide linker sequences may be chosen based on the following factors: (1) their ability to adopt a flexible extended conformation; (2) their inability to adopt a  
20 secondary structure that could interact with functional epitopes on the first and second polypeptides; and (3) the lack of hydrophobic or charged residues that might react with the polypeptide functional epitopes. Preferred peptide linker sequences contain Gly, Asn and Ser residues. Other near neutral amino acids, such as Thr and Ala may also be used in the linker sequence. Amino acid sequences which may be usefully employed as  
25 linkers include those disclosed in Maratea et al., *Gene* 40:39-46, 1985; Murphy et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:8258-8262, 1986; U.S. Patent No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Patent No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may generally be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. Linker sequences are not required when the first and second polypeptides have non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions that can be used to  
30 separate the functional domains and prevent steric interference.

The ligated DNA sequences are operably linked to suitable transcriptional or translational regulatory elements. The regulatory elements responsible for expression of DNA are located only 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptides. Similarly, stop codons required to end translation and  
5 transcription termination signals are only present 3' to the DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide.

The fusion polypeptide can comprise a polypeptide as described herein together with an unrelated immunogenic protein, such as an immunogenic protein capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus,  
10 tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (*see, for example, Stoute et al. New Engl. J. Med.*, 336:86-91, 1997).

In one preferred embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is derived from a *Mycobacterium* sp., such as a *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*-derived Ra12 fragment. Ra12 compositions and methods for their use in enhancing the expression  
15 and/or immunogenicity of heterologous polynucleotide/polypeptide sequences is described in U.S. Patent Application 60/158,585, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Briefly, Ra12 refers to a polynucleotide region that is a subsequence of a *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* MTB32A nucleic acid. MTB32A is a serine protease of 32 KD molecular weight encoded by a gene in virulent  
20 and avirulent strains of *M. tuberculosis*. The nucleotide sequence and amino acid sequence of MTB32A have been described (for example, U.S. Patent Application 60/158,585; *see also, Skeiky et al., Infection and Immun.* (1999) 67:3998-4007, incorporated herein by reference). C-terminal fragments of the MTB32A coding sequence express at high levels and remain as a soluble polypeptides throughout the  
25 purification process. Moreover, Ra12 may enhance the immunogenicity of heterologous immunogenic polypeptides with which it is fused. One preferred Ra12 fusion polypeptide comprises a 14 KD C-terminal fragment corresponding to amino acid residues 192 to 323 of MTB32A. Other preferred Ra12 polynucleotides generally comprise at least about 15 consecutive nucleotides, at least about 30 nucleotides, at  
30 least about 60 nucleotides, at least about 100 nucleotides, at least about 200 nucleotides, or at least about 300 nucleotides that encode a portion of a Ra12 polypeptide. Ra12

polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (*i.e.*, an endogenous sequence that encodes a Ra12 polypeptide or a portion thereof) or may comprise a variant of such a sequence. Ra12 polynucleotide variants may contain one or more substitutions, additions, deletions and/or insertions such that the biological activity of the encoded fusion polypeptide is not substantially diminished, relative to a fusion polypeptide comprising a native Ra12 polypeptide. Variants preferably exhibit at least about 70% identity, more preferably at least about 80% identity and most preferably at least about 90% identity to a polynucleotide sequence that encodes a native Ra12 polypeptide or a portion thereof.

Within other preferred embodiments, an immunological fusion partner is derived from protein D, a surface protein of the gram-negative bacterium *Haemophilus influenza B* (WO 91/18926). Preferably, a protein D derivative comprises approximately the first third of the protein (*e.g.*, the first N-terminal 100-110 amino acids), and a protein D derivative may be lipidated. Within certain preferred embodiments, the first 109 residues of a Lipoprotein D fusion partner is included on the N-terminus to provide the polypeptide with additional exogenous T-cell epitopes and to increase the expression level in *E. coli* (thus functioning as an expression enhancer). The lipid tail ensures optimal presentation of the antigen to antigen presenting cells. Other fusion partners include the non-structural protein from influenzae virus, NS1 (hemagglutinin). Typically, the N-terminal 81 amino acids are used, although different fragments that include T-helper epitopes may be used.

In another embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is the protein known as LYTA, or a portion thereof (preferably a C-terminal portion). LYTA is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which synthesizes an N-acetyl-L-alanine amidase known as amidase LYTA (encoded by the *LytA* gene; *Gene* 43:265-292, 1986). LYTA is an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LYTA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been exploited for the development of *E. coli* C-LYTA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C-LYTA fragment at the amino terminus has been described (*see*

*Biotechnology* 10:795-798, 1992). Within a preferred embodiment, a repeat portion of LYTA may be incorporated into a fusion polypeptide. A repeat portion is found in the C-terminal region starting at residue 178. A particularly preferred repeat portion incorporates residues 188-305.

5 Yet another illustrative embodiment involves fusion polypeptides, and the polynucleotides encoding them, wherein the fusion partner comprises a targeting signal capable of directing a polypeptide to the endosomal/lysosomal compartment, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,633,234. An immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, when fused with this targeting signal, will associate more efficiently with MHC class II  
10 molecules and thereby provide enhanced in vivo stimulation of CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells specific for the polypeptide.

Polypeptides of the invention are prepared using any of a variety of well known synthetic and/or recombinant techniques, the latter of which are further described below. Polypeptides, portions and other variants generally less than about  
15 150 amino acids can be generated by synthetic means, using techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. In one illustrative example, such polypeptides are synthesized using any of the commercially available solid-phase techniques, such as the Merrifield solid-phase synthesis method, where amino acids are sequentially added to a growing amino acid chain. See Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2146, 1963.  
20 Equipment for automated synthesis of polypeptides is commercially available from suppliers such as Perkin Elmer/Applied BioSystems Division (Foster City, CA), and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

In general, polypeptide compositions (including fusion polypeptides) of the invention are isolated. An "isolated" polypeptide is one that is removed from its  
25 original environment. For example, a naturally-occurring protein or polypeptide is isolated if it is separated from some or all of the coexisting materials in the natural system. Preferably, such polypeptides are also purified, e.g., are at least about 90% pure, more preferably at least about 95% pure and most preferably at least about 99% pure.

**POLYNUCLEOTIDE COMPOSITIONS**

The present invention, in other aspects, provides polynucleotide compositions. The terms "DNA" and "polynucleotide" are used essentially interchangeably herein to refer to a DNA molecule that has been isolated free of total genomic DNA of a particular species. "Isolated," as used herein, means that a polynucleotide is substantially away from other coding sequences, and that the DNA molecule does not contain large portions of unrelated coding DNA, such as large chromosomal fragments or other functional genes or polypeptide coding regions. Of course, this refers to the DNA molecule as originally isolated, and does not exclude genes or coding regions later added to the segment by the hand of man.

As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the polynucleotide compositions of this invention can include genomic sequences, extra-genomic and plasmid-encoded sequences and smaller engineered gene segments that express, or may be adapted to express, proteins, polypeptides, peptides and the like. Such segments may be naturally isolated, or modified synthetically by the hand of man.

As will be also recognized by the skilled artisan, polynucleotides of the invention may be single-stranded (coding or antisense) or double-stranded, and may be DNA (genomic, cDNA or synthetic) or RNA molecules. RNA molecules may include HnRNA molecules, which contain introns and correspond to a DNA molecule in a one-to-one manner, and mRNA molecules, which do not contain introns. Additional coding or non-coding sequences may, but need not, be present within a polynucleotide of the present invention, and a polynucleotide may, but need not, be linked to other molecules and/or support materials.

Polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (*i.e.*, an endogenous sequence that encodes a polypeptide/protein of the invention or a portion thereof) or may comprise a sequence that encodes a variant or derivative, preferably and immunogenic variant or derivative, of such a sequence.

Therefore, according to another aspect of the present invention, polynucleotide compositions are provided that comprise some or all of a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO:1-377, complements of a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO:1-377, and degenerate variants of a



polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO:1-377. In certain preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide sequences set forth herein encode immunogenic polypeptides, as described above.

In other related embodiments, the present invention provides  
5 polynucleotide variants having substantial identity to the sequences disclosed herein in SEQ ID NO:1-377, for example those comprising at least 70% sequence identity, preferably at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or higher, sequence identity compared to a polynucleotide sequence of this invention using the methods described herein, (*e.g.*, BLAST analysis using standard parameters, as  
10 described below). One skilled in this art will recognize that these values can be appropriately adjusted to determine corresponding identity of proteins encoded by two nucleotide sequences by taking into account codon degeneracy, amino acid similarity, reading frame positioning and the like.

Typically, polynucleotide variants will contain one or more substitutions,  
15 additions, deletions and/or insertions, preferably such that the immunogenicity of the polypeptide encoded by the variant polynucleotide is not substantially diminished relative to a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide sequence specifically set forth herein). The term "variants" should also be understood to encompass homologous genes of xenogeneic origin.

In additional embodiments, the present invention provides  
20 polynucleotide fragments comprising or consisting of various lengths of contiguous stretches of sequence identical to or complementary to one or more of the sequences disclosed herein. For example, polynucleotides are provided by this invention that comprise or consist of at least about 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400,  
25 500 or 1000 or more contiguous nucleotides of one or more of the sequences disclosed herein as well as all intermediate lengths there between. It will be readily understood that "intermediate lengths", in this context, means any length between the quoted values, such as 16, 17, 18, 19, *etc.*; 21, 22, 23, *etc.*; 30, 31, 32, *etc.*; 50, 51, 52, 53, *etc.*; 100, 101, 102, 103, *etc.*; 150, 151, 152, 153, *etc.*; including all integers through 200-  
30 500; 500-1,000, and the like. A polynucleotide sequence as described here may be extended at one or both ends by additional nucleotides not found in the native sequence.

This additional sequence may consist of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, or 20 nucleotides at either end of the disclosed sequence or at both ends of the disclosed sequence.

In another embodiment of the invention, polynucleotide compositions  
5 are provided that are capable of hybridizing under moderate to high stringency conditions to a polynucleotide sequence provided herein, or a fragment thereof, or a complementary sequence thereof. Hybridization techniques are well known in the art of molecular biology. For purposes of illustration, suitable moderately stringent conditions for testing the hybridization of a polynucleotide of this invention with other  
10 polynucleotides include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0); hybridizing at 50°C-60°C, 5 X SSC, overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS. One skilled in the art will understand that the stringency of hybridization can be readily manipulated, such as by altering the salt content of the hybridization solution  
15 and/or the temperature at which the hybridization is performed. For example, in another embodiment, suitable highly stringent hybridization conditions include those described above, with the exception that the temperature of hybridization is increased, *e.g.*, to 60-65°C or 65-70°C.

In certain preferred embodiments, the polynucleotides described above,  
20 *e.g.*, polynucleotide variants, fragments and hybridizing sequences, encode polypeptides that are immunologically cross-reactive with a polypeptide sequence specifically set forth herein. In other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotides encode polypeptides that have a level of immunogenic activity of at least about 50%, preferably at least about 70%, and more preferably at least about 90% of that for a  
25 polypeptide sequence specifically set forth herein.

The polynucleotides of the present invention, or fragments thereof, regardless of the length of the coding sequence itself, may be combined with other DNA sequences, such as promoters, polyadenylation signals, additional restriction enzyme sites, multiple cloning sites, other coding segments, and the like, such that their  
30 overall length may vary considerably. It is therefore contemplated that a nucleic acid fragment of almost any length may be employed, with the total length preferably being

limited by the ease of preparation and use in the intended recombinant DNA protocol. For example, illustrative polynucleotide segments with total lengths of about 10,000, about 5000, about 3000, about 2,000, about 1,000, about 500, about 200, about 100, about 50 base pairs in length, and the like, (including all intermediate lengths) are contemplated to be useful in many implementations of this invention.

When comparing polynucleotide sequences, two sequences are said to be "identical" if the sequence of nucleotides in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence, as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins – Matrices for detecting distant relationships. In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure*, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenies pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson, E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy – the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

Alternatively, optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted by the local identity algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1981) *Add. APL. Math* 2:482, by the identity alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) *J.*

*Mol. Biol.* 48:443, by the search for similarity methods of Pearson and Lipman (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 2444, by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, BLAST, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group (GCG), 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI),  
5 or by inspection.

One preferred example of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity are the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul et al. (1977) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 and Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, respectively. BLAST and BLAST  
10 2.0 can be used, for example with the parameters described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the polynucleotides of the invention. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information. In one illustrative example, cumulative scores can be calculated using, for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues;  
15 always >0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always <0). Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T and X  
20 determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff and Henikoff (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:10915) alignments, (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4 and a comparison of both strands.

25 Preferably, the "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (*i.e.*, gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does  
30 not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical

nucleic acid bases occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the reference sequence (*i.e.*, the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

5           It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that, as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, there are many nucleotide sequences that encode a polypeptide as described herein. Some of these polynucleotides bear minimal homology to the nucleotide sequence of any native gene. Nonetheless, polynucleotides that vary due to differences in codon usage are specifically contemplated by the present  
10 invention. Further, alleles of the genes comprising the polynucleotide sequences provided herein are within the scope of the present invention. Alleles are endogenous genes that are altered as a result of one or more mutations, such as deletions, additions and/or substitutions of nucleotides. The resulting mRNA and protein may, but need not, have an altered structure or function. Alleles may be identified using standard  
15 techniques (such as hybridization, amplification and/or database sequence comparison).

          Therefore, in another embodiment of the invention, a mutagenesis approach, such as site-specific mutagenesis, is employed for the preparation of immunogenic variants and/or derivatives of the polypeptides described herein. By this approach, specific modifications in a polypeptide sequence can be made through  
20 mutagenesis of the underlying polynucleotides that encode them. These techniques provides a straightforward approach to prepare and test sequence variants, for example, incorporating one or more of the foregoing considerations, by introducing one or more nucleotide sequence changes into the polynucleotide.

          Site-specific mutagenesis allows the production of mutants through the  
25 use of specific oligonucleotide sequences which encode the DNA sequence of the desired mutation, as well as a sufficient number of adjacent nucleotides, to provide a primer sequence of sufficient size and sequence complexity to form a stable duplex on both sides of the deletion junction being traversed. Mutations may be employed in a selected polynucleotide sequence to improve, alter, decrease, modify, or otherwise  
30 change the properties of the polynucleotide itself, and/or alter the properties, activity, composition, stability, or primary sequence of the encoded polypeptide.

In certain embodiments of the present invention, the inventors contemplate the mutagenesis of the disclosed polynucleotide sequences to alter one or more properties of the encoded polypeptide, such as the immunogenicity of a polypeptide vaccine. The techniques of site-specific mutagenesis are well known in the art, and are widely used to create variants of both polypeptides and polynucleotides. For example, site-specific mutagenesis is often used to alter a specific portion of a DNA molecule. In such embodiments, a primer comprising typically about 14 to about 25 nucleotides or so in length is employed, with about 5 to about 10 residues on both sides of the junction of the sequence being altered.

As will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, site-specific mutagenesis techniques have often employed a phage vector that exists in both a single stranded and double stranded form. Typical vectors useful in site-directed mutagenesis include vectors such as the M13 phage. These phage are readily commercially-available and their use is generally well-known to those skilled in the art. Double-stranded plasmids are also routinely employed in site directed mutagenesis that eliminates the step of transferring the gene of interest from a plasmid to a phage.

In general, site-directed mutagenesis in accordance herewith is performed by first obtaining a single-stranded vector or melting apart of two strands of a double-stranded vector that includes within its sequence a DNA sequence that encodes the desired peptide. An oligonucleotide primer bearing the desired mutated sequence is prepared, generally synthetically. This primer is then annealed with the single-stranded vector, and subjected to DNA polymerizing enzymes such as *E. coli* polymerase I Klenow fragment, in order to complete the synthesis of the mutation-bearing strand. Thus, a heteroduplex is formed wherein one strand encodes the original non-mutated sequence and the second strand bears the desired mutation. This heteroduplex vector is then used to transform appropriate cells, such as *E. coli* cells, and clones are selected which include recombinant vectors bearing the mutated sequence arrangement.

The preparation of sequence variants of the selected peptide-encoding DNA segments using site-directed mutagenesis provides a means of producing potentially useful species and is not meant to be limiting as there are other ways in

which sequence variants of peptides and the DNA sequences encoding them may be obtained. For example, recombinant vectors encoding the desired peptide sequence may be treated with mutagenic agents, such as hydroxylamine, to obtain sequence variants. Specific details regarding these methods and protocols are found in the  
5 teachings of Maløy *et al.*, 1994; Segal, 1976; Prokop and Bajpai, 1991; Kuby, 1994; and Maniatis *et al.*, 1982, each incorporated herein by reference, for that purpose.

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis procedure" refers to template-dependent processes and vector-mediated propagation which result in an increase in the concentration of a specific nucleic acid molecule  
10 relative to its initial concentration, or in an increase in the concentration of a detectable signal, such as amplification. As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis procedure" is intended to refer to a process that involves the template-dependent extension of a primer molecule. The term template dependent process refers to nucleic acid synthesis of an RNA or a DNA molecule wherein the  
15 sequence of the newly synthesized strand of nucleic acid is dictated by the well-known rules of complementary base pairing (see, for example, Watson, 1987). Typically, vector mediated methodologies involve the introduction of the nucleic acid fragment into a DNA or RNA vector, the clonal amplification of the vector, and the recovery of the amplified nucleic acid fragment. Examples of such methodologies are provided by  
20 U. S. Patent No. 4,237,224, specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

In another approach for the production of polypeptide variants of the present invention, recursive sequence recombination, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,837,458, may be employed. In this approach, iterative cycles of recombination and screening or selection are performed to "evolve" individual polynucleotide variants of  
25 the invention having, for example, enhanced immunogenic activity.

In other embodiments of the present invention, the polynucleotide sequences provided herein can be advantageously used as probes or primers for nucleic acid hybridization. As such, it is contemplated that nucleic acid segments that comprise or consist of a sequence region of at least about a 15 nucleotide long contiguous  
30 sequence that has the same sequence as, or is complementary to, a 15 nucleotide long contiguous sequence disclosed herein will find particular utility. Longer contiguous

identical or complementary sequences, *e.g.*, those of about 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000 (including all intermediate lengths) and even up to full length sequences will also be of use in certain embodiments.

The ability of such nucleic acid probes to specifically hybridize to a  
5 sequence of interest will enable them to be of use in detecting the presence of complementary sequences in a given sample. However, other uses are also envisioned, such as the use of the sequence information for the preparation of mutant species primers, or primers for use in preparing other genetic constructions.

Polynucleotide molecules having sequence regions consisting of  
10 contiguous nucleotide stretches of 10-14, 15-20, 30, 50, or even of 100-200 nucleotides or so (including intermediate lengths as well), identical or complementary to a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein, are particularly contemplated as hybridization probes for use in, *e.g.*, Southern and Northern blotting. This would allow a gene product, or fragment thereof, to be analyzed, both in diverse cell types and also  
15 in various bacterial cells. The total size of fragment, as well as the size of the complementary stretch(es), will ultimately depend on the intended use or application of the particular nucleic acid segment. Smaller fragments will generally find use in hybridization embodiments, wherein the length of the contiguous complementary region may be varied, such as between about 15 and about 100 nucleotides, but larger  
20 contiguous complementarity stretches may be used, according to the length complementary sequences one wishes to detect.

The use of a hybridization probe of about 15-25 nucleotides in length allows the formation of a duplex molecule that is both stable and selective. Molecules having contiguous complementary sequences over stretches greater than 15 bases in  
25 length are generally preferred, though, in order to increase stability and selectivity of the hybrid, and thereby improve the quality and degree of specific hybrid molecules obtained. One will generally prefer to design nucleic acid molecules having gene-complementary stretches of 15 to 25 contiguous nucleotides, or even longer where desired.

30 Hybridization probes may be selected from any portion of any of the sequences disclosed herein. All that is required is to review the sequences set forth



herein, or to any continuous portion of the sequences, from about 15-25 nucleotides in length up to and including the full length sequence, that one wishes to utilize as a probe or primer. The choice of probe and primer sequences may be governed by various factors. For example, one may wish to employ primers from towards the termini of the  
5 total sequence.

Small polynucleotide segments or fragments may be readily prepared by, for example, directly synthesizing the fragment by chemical means, as is commonly practiced using an automated oligonucleotide synthesizer. Also, fragments may be obtained by application of nucleic acid reproduction technology, such as the PCR™  
10 technology of U. S. Patent 4,683,202 (incorporated herein by reference), by introducing selected sequences into recombinant vectors for recombinant production, and by other recombinant DNA techniques generally known to those of skill in the art of molecular biology.

The nucleotide sequences of the invention may be used for their ability  
15 to selectively form duplex molecules with complementary stretches of the entire gene or gene fragments of interest. Depending on the application envisioned, one will typically desire to employ varying conditions of hybridization to achieve varying degrees of selectivity of probe towards target sequence. For applications requiring high selectivity, one will typically desire to employ relatively stringent conditions to form  
20 the hybrids, *e.g.*, one will select relatively low salt and/or high temperature conditions, such as provided by a salt concentration of from about 0.02 M to about 0.15 M salt at temperatures of from about 50°C to about 70°C. Such selective conditions tolerate little, if any, mismatch between the probe and the template or target strand, and would be particularly suitable for isolating related sequences.

25 Of course, for some applications, for example, where one desires to prepare mutants employing a mutant primer strand hybridized to an underlying template, less stringent (reduced stringency) hybridization conditions will typically be needed in order to allow formation of the heteroduplex. In these circumstances, one may desire to employ salt conditions such as those of from about 0.15 M to about 0.9 M  
30 salt, at temperatures ranging from about 20°C to about 55°C. Cross-hybridizing species can thereby be readily identified as positively hybridizing signals with respect to control

hybridizations. In any case, it is generally appreciated that conditions can be rendered more stringent by the addition of increasing amounts of formamide, which serves to destabilize the hybrid duplex in the same manner as increased temperature. Thus, hybridization conditions can be readily manipulated, and thus will generally be a  
5 method of choice depending on the desired results.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, polynucleotide compositions comprising antisense oligonucleotides are provided. Antisense oligonucleotides have been demonstrated to be effective and targeted inhibitors of protein synthesis, and, consequently, provide a therapeutic approach by  
10 which a disease can be treated by inhibiting the synthesis of proteins that contribute to the disease. The efficacy of antisense oligonucleotides for inhibiting protein synthesis is well established. For example, the synthesis of polygalacturonase and the muscarine type 2 acetylcholine receptor are inhibited by antisense oligonucleotides directed to their respective mRNA sequences (U. S. Patent 5,739,119 and U. S. Patent 5,759,829).  
15 Further, examples of antisense inhibition have been demonstrated with the nuclear protein cyclin, the multiple drug resistance gene (MDG1), ICAM-1, E-selectin, STK-1, striatal GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor and human EGF (Jaskulski *et al.*, Science. 1988 Jun 10;240(4858):1544-6; Vasanthakumar and Ahmed, Cancer Commun. 1989;1(4):225-32; Peris *et al.*, Brain Res Mol Brain Res. 1998 Jun 15;57(2):310-20; U. S. Patent  
20 5,801,154; U.S. Patent 5,789,573; U. S. Patent 5,718,709 and U.S. Patent 5,610,288). Antisense constructs have also been described that inhibit and can be used to treat a variety of abnormal cellular proliferations, *e.g.* cancer (U. S. Patent 5,747,470; U. S. Patent 5,591,317 and U. S. Patent 5,783,683).

Therefore, in certain embodiments, the present invention provides  
25 oligonucleotide sequences that comprise all, or a portion of, any sequence that is capable of specifically binding to polynucleotide sequence described herein, or a complement thereof. In one embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotides comprise DNA or derivatives thereof. In another embodiment, the oligonucleotides comprise RNA or derivatives thereof. In a third embodiment, the oligonucleotides are modified  
30 DNAs comprising a phosphorothioated modified backbone. In a fourth embodiment, the oligonucleotide sequences comprise peptide nucleic acids or derivatives thereof. In

each case, preferred compositions comprise a sequence region that is complementary, and more preferably substantially-complementary, and even more preferably, completely complementary to one or more portions of polynucleotides disclosed herein. Selection of antisense compositions specific for a given gene sequence is based upon  
5 analysis of the chosen target sequence and determination of secondary structure,  $T_m$ , binding energy, and relative stability. Antisense compositions may be selected based upon their relative inability to form dimers, hairpins, or other secondary structures that would reduce or prohibit specific binding to the target mRNA in a host cell. Highly preferred target regions of the mRNA, are those which are at or near the AUG  
10 translation initiation codon, and those sequences which are substantially complementary to 5' regions of the mRNA. These secondary structure analyses and target site selection considerations can be performed, for example, using v.4 of the OLIGO primer analysis software and/or the BLASTN 2.0.5 algorithm software (Altschul *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res. 1997, 25(17):3389-402).

15 The use of an antisense delivery method employing a short peptide vector, termed MPG (27 residues), is also contemplated. The MPG peptide contains a hydrophobic domain derived from the fusion sequence of HIV gp41 and a hydrophilic domain from the nuclear localization sequence of SV40 T-antigen (Morris *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res. 1997 Jul 15;25(14):2730-6). It has been demonstrated that several  
20 molecules of the MPG peptide coat the antisense oligonucleotides and can be delivered into cultured mammalian cells in less than 1 hour with relatively high efficiency (90%). Further, the interaction with MPG strongly increases both the stability of the oligonucleotide to nuclease and the ability to cross the plasma membrane.

According to another embodiment of the invention, the polynucleotide  
25 compositions described herein are used in the design and preparation of ribozyme molecules for inhibiting expression of the tumor polypeptides and proteins of the present invention in tumor cells. Ribozymes are RNA-protein complexes that cleave nucleic acids in a site-specific fashion. Ribozymes have specific catalytic domains that possess endonuclease activity (Kim and Cech, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1987  
30 Dec;84(24):8788-92; Forster and Symons, Cell. 1987 Apr 24;49(2):211-20). For example, a large number of ribozymes accelerate phosphoester transfer reactions with a

high degree of specificity, often cleaving only one of several phosphoesters in an oligonucleotide substrate (Cech *et al.*, Cell. 1981 Dec;27(3 Pt 2):487-96; Michel and Westhof, J Mol Biol. 1990 Dec 5;216(3):585-610; Reinhold-Hurek and Shub, Nature. 1992 May 14;357(6374):173-6). This specificity has been attributed to the requirement  
5 that the substrate bind via specific base-pairing interactions to the internal guide sequence ("IGS") of the ribozyme prior to chemical reaction.

Six basic varieties of naturally occurring enzymatic RNAs are known presently. Each can catalyze the hydrolysis of RNA phosphodiester bonds *in trans* (and thus can cleave other RNA molecules) under physiological conditions. In general,  
10 enzymatic nucleic acids act by first binding to a target RNA. Such binding occurs through the target binding portion of a enzymatic nucleic acid which is held in close proximity to an enzymatic portion of the molecule that acts to cleave the target RNA. Thus, the enzymatic nucleic acid first recognizes and then binds a target RNA through complementary base-pairing, and once bound to the correct site, acts enzymatically to  
15 cut the target RNA. Strategic cleavage of such a target RNA will destroy its ability to direct synthesis of an encoded protein. After an enzymatic nucleic acid has bound and cleaved its RNA target, it is released from that RNA to search for another target and can repeatedly bind and cleave new targets.

The enzymatic nature of a ribozyme is advantageous over many  
20 technologies, such as antisense technology (where a nucleic acid molecule simply binds to a nucleic acid target to block its translation) since the concentration of ribozyme necessary to affect a therapeutic treatment is lower than that of an antisense oligonucleotide. This advantage reflects the ability of the ribozyme to act enzymatically. Thus, a single ribozyme molecule is able to cleave many molecules of  
25 target RNA. In addition, the ribozyme is a highly specific inhibitor, with the specificity of inhibition depending not only on the base pairing mechanism of binding to the target RNA, but also on the mechanism of target RNA cleavage. Single mismatches, or base-substitutions, near the site of cleavage can completely eliminate catalytic activity of a ribozyme. Similar mismatches in antisense molecules do not prevent their action  
30 (Woolf *et al.*, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1992 Aug 15;89(16):7305-9). Thus, the

specificity of action of a ribozyme is greater than that of an antisense oligonucleotide binding the same RNA site.

The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule may be formed in a hammerhead, hairpin, a hepatitis  $\delta$  virus, group I intron or RNaseP RNA (in association with an RNA  
5 guide sequence) or Neurospora VS RNA motif. Examples of hammerhead motifs are described by Rossi *et al.* Nucleic Acids Res. 1992 Sep 11;20(17):4559-65. Examples of hairpin motifs are described by Hampel *et al.* (Eur. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. EP 0360257), Hampel and Tritz, Biochemistry 1989 Jun 13;28(12):4929-33; Hampel *et al.*, Nucleic  
10 Acids Res. 1990 Jan 25;18(2):299-304 and U. S. Patent 5,631,359. An example of the hepatitis  $\delta$  virus motif is described by Perrotta and Been, Biochemistry. 1992 Dec 1;31(47):11843-52; an example of the RNaseP motif is described by Guerrier-Takada  
*et al.*, Cell. 1983 Dec;35(3 Pt 2):849-57; Neurospora VS RNA ribozyme motif is described by Collins (Saville and Collins, Cell. 1990 May 18;61(4):685-96; Saville and Collins, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1991 Oct 1;88(19):8826-30; Collins and Olive,  
15 Biochemistry. 1993 Mar 23;32(11):2795-9); and an example of the Group I intron is described in (U. S. Patent 4,987,071). All that is important in an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of this invention is that it has a specific substrate binding site which is complementary to one or more of the target gene RNA regions, and that it have nucleotide sequences within or surrounding that substrate binding site which impart an  
20 RNA cleaving activity to the molecule. Thus the ribozyme constructs need not be limited to specific motifs mentioned herein.

Ribozymes may be designed as described in Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 93/23569 and Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94/02595, each specifically incorporated herein by reference) and synthesized to be tested *in vitro* and *in vivo*, as  
25 described. Such ribozymes can also be optimized for delivery. While specific examples are provided, those in the art will recognize that equivalent RNA targets in other species can be utilized when necessary.

Ribozyme activity can be optimized by altering the length of the ribozyme binding arms, or chemically synthesizing ribozymes with modifications that  
30 prevent their degradation by serum ribonucleases (see *e.g.*, Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 92/07065; Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 93/15187; Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO

91/03162; Eur. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. 92110298.4; U. S. Patent 5,334,711; and Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94/13688, which describe various chemical modifications that can be made to the sugar moieties of enzymatic RNA molecules), modifications which enhance their efficacy in cells, and removal of stem II bases to shorten RNA synthesis  
5 times and reduce chemical requirements.

Sullivan *et al.* (Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94/02595) describes the general methods for delivery of enzymatic RNA molecules. Ribozymes may be administered to cells by a variety of methods known to those familiar to the art, including, but not restricted to, encapsulation in liposomes, by iontophoresis, or by  
10 incorporation into other vehicles, such as hydrogels, cyclodextrins, biodegradable nanocapsules, and bioadhesive microspheres. For some indications, ribozymes may be directly delivered *ex vivo* to cells or tissues with or without the aforementioned vehicles. Alternatively, the RNA/vehicle combination may be locally delivered by direct inhalation, by direct injection or by use of a catheter, infusion pump or stent.  
15 Other routes of delivery include, but are not limited to, intravascular, intramuscular, subcutaneous or joint injection, aerosol inhalation, oral (tablet or pill form), topical, systemic, ocular, intraperitoneal and/or intrathecal delivery. More detailed descriptions of ribozyme delivery and administration are provided in Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94/02595 and Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 93/23569, each specifically incorporated  
20 herein by reference.

Another means of accumulating high concentrations of a ribozyme(s) within cells is to incorporate the ribozyme-encoding sequences into a DNA expression vector. Transcription of the ribozyme sequences are driven from a promoter for eukaryotic RNA polymerase I (pol I), RNA polymerase II (pol II), or RNA polymerase  
25 III (pol III). Transcripts from pol II or pol III promoters will be expressed at high levels in all cells; the levels of a given pol II promoter in a given cell type will depend on the nature of the gene regulatory sequences (enhancers, silencers, *etc.*) present nearby. Prokaryotic RNA polymerase promoters may also be used, providing that the prokaryotic RNA polymerase enzyme is expressed in the appropriate cells. Ribozymes  
30 expressed from such promoters have been shown to function in mammalian cells. Such transcription units can be incorporated into a variety of vectors for introduction into

mammalian cells, including but not restricted to, plasmid DNA vectors, viral DNA vectors (such as adenovirus or adeno-associated vectors), or viral RNA vectors (such as retroviral, semliki forest virus, sindbis virus vectors).

In another embodiment of the invention, peptide nucleic acids (PNAs) compositions are provided. PNA is a DNA mimic in which the nucleobases are attached to a pseudopeptide backbone (Good and Nielsen, *Antisense Nucleic Acid Drug Dev.* 1997 7(4) 431-37). PNA is able to be utilized in a number methods that traditionally have used RNA or DNA. Often PNA sequences perform better in techniques than the corresponding RNA or DNA sequences and have utilities that are not inherent to RNA or DNA. A review of PNA including methods of making, characteristics of, and methods of using, is provided by Corey (*Trends Biotechnol* 1997 Jun;15(6):224-9). As such, in certain embodiments, one may prepare PNA sequences that are complementary to one or more portions of the ACE mRNA sequence, and such PNA compositions may be used to regulate, alter, decrease, or reduce the translation of ACE-specific mRNA, and thereby alter the level of ACE activity in a host cell to which such PNA compositions have been administered.

PNAs have 2-aminoethyl-glycine linkages replacing the normal phosphodiester backbone of DNA (Nielsen *et al.*, *Science* 1991 Dec 6;254(5037):1497-500; Hanvey *et al.*, *Science*. 1992 Nov 27;258(5087):1481-5; Hyrup and Nielsen, *Bioorg Med Chem.* 1996 Jan;4(1):5-23). This chemistry has three important consequences: firstly, in contrast to DNA or phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, PNAs are neutral molecules; secondly, PNAs are achiral, which avoids the need to develop a stereoselective synthesis; and thirdly, PNA synthesis uses standard Boc or Fmoc protocols for solid-phase peptide synthesis, although other methods, including a modified Merrifield method, have been used.

PNA monomers or ready-made oligomers are commercially available from PerSeptive Biosystems (Framingham, MA). PNA syntheses by either Boc or Fmoc protocols are straightforward using manual or automated protocols (Norton *et al.*, *Bioorg Med Chem.* 1995 Apr;3(4):437-45). The manual protocol lends itself to the production of chemically modified PNAs or the simultaneous synthesis of families of closely related PNAs.

As with peptide synthesis, the success of a particular PNA synthesis will depend on the properties of the chosen sequence. For example, while in theory PNAs can incorporate any combination of nucleotide bases, the presence of adjacent purines can lead to deletions of one or more residues in the product. In expectation of this  
5 difficulty, it is suggested that, in producing PNAs with adjacent purines, one should repeat the coupling of residues likely to be added inefficiently. This should be followed by the purification of PNAs by reverse-phase high-pressure liquid chromatography, providing yields and purity of product similar to those observed during the synthesis of peptides.

10 Modifications of PNAs for a given application may be accomplished by coupling amino acids during solid-phase synthesis or by attaching compounds that contain a carboxylic acid group to the exposed N-terminal amine. Alternatively, PNAs can be modified after synthesis by coupling to an introduced lysine or cysteine. The ease with which PNAs can be modified facilitates optimization for better solubility or  
15 for specific functional requirements. Once synthesized, the identity of PNAs and their derivatives can be confirmed by mass spectrometry. Several studies have made and utilized modifications of PNAs (for example, Norton *et al.*, Bioorg Med Chem. 1995 Apr;3(4):437-45; Petersen *et al.*, J Pept Sci. 1995 May-Jun;1(3):175-83; Orum *et al.*, Biotechniques. 1995 Sep;19(3):472-80; Footer *et al.*, Biochemistry. 1996 Aug  
20 20;35(33):10673-9; Griffith *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res. 1995 Aug 11;23(15):3003-8; Pardridge *et al.*, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1995 Jun 6;92(12):5592-6; Boffa *et al.*, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1995 Mar 14;92(6):1901-5; Gambacorti-Passerini *et al.*, Blood. 1996 Aug 15;88(4):1411-7; Armitage *et al.*, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1997 Nov 11;94(23):12320-5; Seeger *et al.*, Biotechniques. 1997 Sep;23(3):512-7). U.S.  
25 Patent No. 5,700,922 discusses PNA-DNA-PNA chimeric molecules and their uses in diagnostics, modulating protein in organisms, and treatment of conditions susceptible to therapeutics.

Methods of characterizing the antisense binding properties of PNAs are discussed in Rose (Anal Chem. 1993 Dec 15;65(24):3545-9) and Jensen *et al.*  
30 (Biochemistry. 1997 Apr 22;36(16):5072-7). Rose uses capillary gel electrophoresis to determine binding of PNAs to their complementary oligonucleotide, measuring the



relative binding kinetics and stoichiometry. Similar types of measurements were made by Jensen *et al.* using BIAcore™ technology.

Other applications of PNAs that have been described and will be apparent to the skilled artisan include use in DNA strand invasion, antisense inhibition, 5 mutational analysis, enhancers of transcription, nucleic acid purification, isolation of transcriptionally active genes, blocking of transcription factor binding, genome cleavage, biosensors, *in situ* hybridization, and the like.

#### POLYNUCLEOTIDE IDENTIFICATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND EXPRESSION

Polynucleotides compositions of the present invention may be identified, 10 prepared and/or manipulated using any of a variety of well established techniques (see generally, Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989, and other like references). For example, a polynucleotide may be identified, as described in more detail below, by screening a microarray of cDNAs for tumor-associated expression (*i.e.*, expression that 15 is at least two fold greater in a tumor than in normal tissue, as determined using a representative assay provided herein). Such screens may be performed, for example, using the microarray technology of Affymetrix, Inc. (Santa Clara, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 20 94:2150-2155, 1997). Alternatively, polynucleotides may be amplified from cDNA prepared from cells expressing the proteins described herein, such as tumor cells.

Many template dependent processes are available to amplify a target sequences of interest present in a sample. One of the best known amplification methods is the polymerase chain reaction (PCR™) which is described in detail in U.S. Patent 25 Nos. 4,683,195, 4,683,202 and 4,800,159, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Briefly, in PCR™, two primer sequences are prepared which are complementary to regions on opposite complementary strands of the target sequence. An excess of deoxynucleoside triphosphates is added to a reaction mixture along with a DNA polymerase (*e.g.*, *Taq* polymerase). If the target sequence is present 30 in a sample, the primers will bind to the target and the polymerase will cause the

primers to be extended along the target sequence by adding on nucleotides. By raising and lowering the temperature of the reaction mixture, the extended primers will dissociate from the target to form reaction products, excess primers will bind to the target and to the reaction product and the process is repeated. Preferably reverse  
5 transcription and PCR<sup>TM</sup> amplification procedure may be performed in order to quantify the amount of mRNA amplified. Polymerase chain reaction methodologies are well known in the art.

Any of a number of other template dependent processes, many of which are variations of the PCR<sup>TM</sup> amplification technique, are readily known and available in  
10 the art. Illustratively, some such methods include the ligase chain reaction (referred to as LCR), described, for example, in Eur. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. 320,308 and U.S. Patent No. 4,883,750; Qbeta Replicase, described in PCT Intl. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. PCT/US87/00880; Strand Displacement Amplification (SDA) and Repair Chain Reaction (RCR). Still other amplification methods are described in Great Britain Pat.  
15 Appl. No. 2 202 328, and in PCT Intl. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. PCT/US89/01025. Other nucleic acid amplification procedures include transcription-based amplification systems (TAS) (PCT Intl. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 88/10315), including nucleic acid sequence based amplification (NASBA) and 3SR. Eur. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. 329,822 describes a nucleic acid amplification process involving cyclically synthesizing single-stranded  
20 RNA ("ssRNA"), ssDNA, and double-stranded DNA (dsDNA). PCT Intl. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 89/06700 describes a nucleic acid sequence amplification scheme based on the hybridization of a promoter/primer sequence to a target single-stranded DNA ("ssDNA") followed by transcription of many RNA copies of the sequence. Other amplification methods such as "RACE" (Frohman, 1990), and "one-sided PCR" (Ohara,  
25 1989) are also well-known to those of skill in the art.

An amplified portion of a polynucleotide of the present invention may be used to isolate a full length gene from a suitable library (*e.g.*, a tumor cDNA library) using well known techniques. Within such techniques, a library (cDNA or genomic) is screened using one or more polynucleotide probes or primers suitable for amplification.  
30 Preferably, a library is size-selected to include larger molecules. Random primed

libraries may also be preferred for identifying 5' and upstream regions of genes. Genomic libraries are preferred for obtaining introns and extending 5' sequences.

For hybridization techniques, a partial sequence may be labeled (e.g., by nick-translation or end-labeling with  $^{32}\text{P}$ ) using well known techniques. A bacterial or bacteriophage library is then generally screened by hybridizing filters containing denatured bacterial colonies (or lawns containing phage plaques) with the labeled probe (see Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989). Hybridizing colonies or plaques are selected and expanded, and the DNA is isolated for further analysis. cDNA clones may be analyzed to determine the amount of additional sequence by, for example, PCR using a primer from the partial sequence and a primer from the vector. Restriction maps and partial sequences may be generated to identify one or more overlapping clones. The complete sequence may then be determined using standard techniques, which may involve generating a series of deletion clones. The resulting overlapping sequences can then be assembled into a single contiguous sequence. A full length cDNA molecule can be generated by ligating suitable fragments, using well known techniques.

Alternatively, amplification techniques, such as those described above, can be useful for obtaining a full length coding sequence from a partial cDNA sequence. One such amplification technique is inverse PCR (see Triglia et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 16:8186, 1988), which uses restriction enzymes to generate a fragment in the known region of the gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a template for PCR with divergent primers derived from the known region. Within an alternative approach, sequences adjacent to a partial sequence may be retrieved by amplification with a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to a known region. The amplified sequences are typically subjected to a second round of amplification with the same linker primer and a second primer specific to the known region. A variation on this procedure, which employs two primers that initiate extension in opposite directions from the known sequence, is described in WO 96/38591. Another such technique is known as "rapid amplification of cDNA ends" or RACE. This technique involves the use of an internal primer and an external primer, which hybridizes to a polyA region or vector sequence, to identify sequences that are 5'

and 3' of a known sequence. Additional techniques include capture PCR (Lagerstrom et al., *PCR Methods Applic. 1*:111-19, 1991) and walking PCR (Parker et al., *Nucl. Acids. Res. 19*:3055-60, 1991). Other methods employing amplification may also be employed to obtain a full length cDNA sequence.

5           In certain instances, it is possible to obtain a full length cDNA sequence by analysis of sequences provided in an expressed sequence tag (EST) database, such as that available from GenBank. Searches for overlapping ESTs may generally be performed using well known programs (e.g., NCBI BLAST searches), and such ESTs may be used to generate a contiguous full length sequence. Full length DNA sequences  
10 may also be obtained by analysis of genomic fragments.

          In other embodiments of the invention, polynucleotide sequences or fragments thereof which encode polypeptides of the invention, or fusion proteins or functional equivalents thereof, may be used in recombinant DNA molecules to direct expression of a polypeptide in appropriate host cells. Due to the inherent degeneracy of  
15 the genetic code, other DNA sequences that encode substantially the same or a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence may be produced and these sequences may be used to clone and express a given polypeptide.

          As will be understood by those of skill in the art, it may be advantageous in some instances to produce polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequences possessing  
20 non-naturally occurring codons. For example, codons preferred by a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host can be selected to increase the rate of protein expression or to produce a recombinant RNA transcript having desirable properties, such as a half-life which is longer than that of a transcript generated from the naturally occurring sequence.

25           Moreover, the polynucleotide sequences of the present invention can be engineered using methods generally known in the art in order to alter polypeptide encoding sequences for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, alterations which modify the cloning, processing, and/or expression of the gene product. For example, DNA shuffling by random fragmentation and PCR reassembly of gene  
30 fragments and synthetic oligonucleotides may be used to engineer the nucleotide sequences. In addition, site-directed mutagenesis may be used to insert new restriction

sites, alter glycosylation patterns, change codon preference, produce splice variants, or introduce mutations, and so forth.

In another embodiment of the invention, natural, modified, or recombinant nucleic acid sequences may be ligated to a heterologous sequence to  
5 encode a fusion protein. For example, to screen peptide libraries for inhibitors of polypeptide activity, it may be useful to encode a chimeric protein that can be recognized by a commercially available antibody. A fusion protein may also be engineered to contain a cleavage site located between the polypeptide-encoding  
10 sequence and the heterologous protein sequence, so that the polypeptide may be cleaved and purified away from the heterologous moiety.

Sequences encoding a desired polypeptide may be synthesized, in whole or in part, using chemical methods well known in the art (see Caruthers, M. H. et al. (1980) *Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 215-223, Horn, T. et al. (1980) *Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 225-232). Alternatively, the protein itself may be produced using chemical  
15 methods to synthesize the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide, or a portion thereof. For example, peptide synthesis can be performed using various solid-phase techniques (Roberge, J. Y. et al. (1995) *Science* 269:202-204) and automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using the ABI 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer, Palo Alto, CA).

20 A newly synthesized peptide may be substantially purified by preparative high performance liquid chromatography (e.g., Creighton, T. (1983) *Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles*, WH Freeman and Co., New York, N.Y.) or other comparable techniques available in the art. The composition of the synthetic peptides may be confirmed by amino acid analysis or sequencing (e.g., the Edman  
25 degradation procedure). Additionally, the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide, or any part thereof, may be altered during direct synthesis and/or combined using chemical methods with sequences from other proteins, or any part thereof, to produce a variant polypeptide.

In order to express a desired polypeptide, the nucleotide sequences  
30 encoding the polypeptide, or functional equivalents, may be inserted into appropriate expression vector, i.e., a vector which contains the necessary elements for the

transcription and translation of the inserted coding sequence. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art may be used to construct expression vectors containing sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest and appropriate transcriptional and translational control elements. These methods include *in vitro* recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and *in vivo* genetic recombination. Such techniques are described, for example, in Sambrook, J. et al. (1989) *Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview, N.Y., and Ausubel, F. M. et al. (1989) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, N.Y.

10 A variety of expression vector/host systems may be utilized to contain and express polynucleotide sequences. These include, but are not limited to, microorganisms such as bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage, plasmid, or cosmid DNA expression vectors; yeast transformed with yeast expression vectors; insect cell systems infected with virus expression vectors (*e.g.*, baculovirus); plant cell systems transformed with virus expression vectors (*e.g.*, cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or with bacterial expression vectors (*e.g.*, Ti or pBR322 plasmids); or animal cell systems.

The "control elements" or "regulatory sequences" present in an expression vector are those non-translated regions of the vector--enhancers, promoters, 5' and 3' untranslated regions--which interact with host cellular proteins to carry out transcription and translation. Such elements may vary in their strength and specificity. Depending on the vector system and host utilized, any number of suitable transcription and translation elements, including constitutive and inducible promoters, may be used. For example, when cloning in bacterial systems, inducible promoters such as the hybrid lacZ promoter of the pBLUESCRIPT phagemid (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.) or pSPORT1 plasmid (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) and the like may be used. In mammalian cell systems, promoters from mammalian genes or from mammalian viruses are generally preferred. If it is necessary to generate a cell line that contains multiple copies of the sequence encoding a polypeptide, vectors based on SV40 or EBV may be advantageously used with an appropriate selectable marker.

In bacterial systems, any of a number of expression vectors may be selected depending upon the use intended for the expressed polypeptide. For example, when large quantities are needed, for example for the induction of antibodies, vectors which direct high level expression of fusion proteins that are readily purified may be used. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, the multifunctional *E. coli* cloning and expression vectors such as pBLUESCRIPT (Stratagene), in which the sequence encoding the polypeptide of interest may be ligated into the vector in frame with sequences for the amino-terminal Met and the subsequent 7 residues of .beta.-galactosidase so that a hybrid protein is produced; pIN vectors (Van Heeke, G. and S. M. Schuster (1989) *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:5503-5509); and the like. pGEX Vectors (Promega, Madison, Wis.) may also be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by adsorption to glutathione-agarose beads followed by elution in the presence of free glutathione. Proteins made in such systems may be designed to include heparin, thrombin, or factor XA protease cleavage sites so that the cloned polypeptide of interest can be released from the GST moiety at will.

In the yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, a number of vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters such as alpha factor, alcohol oxidase, and PGH may be used. For reviews, see Ausubel et al. (supra) and Grant et al. (1987) *Methods Enzymol.* 153:516-544.

In cases where plant expression vectors are used, the expression of sequences encoding polypeptides may be driven by any of a number of promoters. For example, viral promoters such as the 35S and 19S promoters of CaMV may be used alone or in combination with the omega leader sequence from TMV (Takamatsu, N. (1987) *EMBO J.* 6:307-311. Alternatively, plant promoters such as the small subunit of RUBISCO or heat shock promoters may be used (Coruzzi, G. et al. (1984) *EMBO J.* 3:1671-1680; Broglie, R. et al. (1984) *Science* 224:838-843; and Winter, J. et al. (1991) *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 17:85-105). These constructs can be introduced into plant cells by direct DNA transformation or pathogen-mediated transfection. Such techniques are described in a number of generally available reviews (see, for example, Hobbs, S. or

Murry, L. E. in McGraw Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology (1992) McGraw Hill, New York, N.Y.; pp. 191-196).

An insect system may also be used to express a polypeptide of interest. For example, in one such system, *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) is used as a vector to express foreign genes in *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells or in *Trichoplusia* larvae. The sequences encoding the polypeptide may be cloned into a non-essential region of the virus, such as the polyhedrin gene, and placed under control of the polyhedrin promoter. Successful insertion of the polypeptide-encoding sequence will render the polyhedrin gene inactive and produce recombinant virus lacking coat protein. The recombinant viruses may then be used to infect, for example, *S. frugiperda* cells or *Trichoplusia* larvae in which the polypeptide of interest may be expressed (Engelhard, E. K. et al. (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 91 :3224-3227).

In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems are generally available. For example, in cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest may be ligated into an adenovirus transcription/translation complex consisting of the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. Insertion in a non-essential E1 or E3 region of the viral genome may be used to obtain a viable virus which is capable of expressing the polypeptide in infected host cells (Logan, J. and Shenk, T. (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 81:3655-3659). In addition, transcription enhancers, such as the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) enhancer, may be used to increase expression in mammalian host cells.

Specific initiation signals may also be used to achieve more efficient translation of sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest. Such signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where sequences encoding the polypeptide, its initiation codon, and upstream sequences are inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional transcriptional or translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only coding sequence, or a portion thereof, is inserted, exogenous translational control signals including the ATG initiation codon should be provided. Furthermore, the initiation codon should be in the correct reading frame to ensure translation of the entire insert. Exogenous translational elements and initiation codons may be of various origins, both natural and synthetic.



The efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers which are appropriate for the particular cell system which is used, such as those described in the literature (Scharf, D. et al. (1994) *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 20:125-162).

In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen for its ability to modulate  
5 the expression of the inserted sequences or to process the expressed protein in the desired fashion. Such modifications of the polypeptide include, but are not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation, and acylation. Post-translational processing which cleaves a "prepro" form of the protein may also be used to facilitate correct insertion, folding and/or function. Different host cells such as  
10 CHO, COS, HeLa, MDCK, HEK293, and WI38, which have specific cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for such post-translational activities, may be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein.

For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is generally preferred. For example, cell lines which stably express a  
15 polynucleotide of interest may be transformed using expression vectors which may contain viral origins of replication and/or endogenous expression elements and a selectable marker gene on the same or on a separate vector. Following the introduction of the vector, cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media before they are switched to selective media. The purpose of the selectable marker is to confer  
20 resistance to selection, and its presence allows growth and recovery of cells which successfully express the introduced sequences. Resistant clones of stably transformed cells may be proliferated using tissue culture techniques appropriate to the cell type.

Any number of selection systems may be used to recover transformed cell lines. These include, but are not limited to, the herpes simplex virus thymidine  
25 kinase (Wigler, M. et al. (1977) *Cell* 11:223-32) and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy, I. et al. (1990) *Cell* 22:817-23) genes which can be employed in tk.sup.- or aprt.sup.- cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite, antibiotic or herbicide resistance can be used as the basis for selection; for example, dhfr which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler, M. et al. (1980) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 77:3567-70); npt, which  
30 confers resistance to the aminoglycosides, neomycin and G-418 (Colbere-Garapin, F. et al (1981) *J. Mol. Biol.* 150:1-14); and als or pat, which confer resistance to

chlorsulfuron and phosphinotricin acetyltransferase, respectively (Murry, *supra*). Additional selectable genes have been described, for example, *trpB*, which allows cells to utilize indole in place of tryptophan, or *hisD*, which allows cells to utilize histinol in place of histidine (Hartman, S. C. and R. C. Mulligan (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 85:8047-51). The use of visible markers has gained popularity with such markers as anthocyanins, beta-glucuronidase and its substrate GUS, and luciferase and its substrate luciferin, being widely used not only to identify transformants, but also to quantify the amount of transient or stable protein expression attributable to a specific vector system (Rhodes, C. A. et al. (1995) *Methods Mol. Biol.* 55:121-131).

10           Although the presence/absence of marker gene expression suggests that the gene of interest is also present, its presence and expression may need to be confirmed. For example, if the sequence encoding a polypeptide is inserted within a marker gene sequence, recombinant cells containing sequences can be identified by the absence of marker gene function. Alternatively, a marker gene can be placed in tandem  
15   with a polypeptide-encoding sequence under the control of a single promoter. Expression of the marker gene in response to induction or selection usually indicates expression of the tandem gene as well.

                  Alternatively, host cells that contain and express a desired polynucleotide sequence may be identified by a variety of procedures known to those of  
20   skill in the art. These procedures include, but are not limited to, DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridizations and protein bioassay or immunoassay techniques which include, for example, membrane, solution, or chip based technologies for the detection and/or quantification of nucleic acid or protein.

                  A variety of protocols for detecting and measuring the expression of  
25   polynucleotide-encoded products, using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for the product are known in the art. Examples include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), and fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on a given polypeptide may be  
30   preferred for some applications, but a competitive binding assay may also be employed. These and other assays are described, among other places, in Hampton, R. et al. (1990;

Serological Methods, a Laboratory Manual, APS Press, St Paul, Minn.) and Maddox, D. E. et al. (1983; *J. Exp. Med.* 158:1211-1216).

A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known by those skilled in the art and may be used in various nucleic acid and amino acid assays. Means  
5 for producing labeled hybridization or PCR probes for detecting sequences related to polynucleotides include oligolabeling, nick translation, end-labeling or PCR amplification using a labeled nucleotide. Alternatively, the sequences, or any portions thereof may be cloned into a vector for the production of an mRNA probe. Such vectors are known in the art, are commercially available, and may be used to synthesize RNA  
10 probes in vitro by addition of an appropriate RNA polymerase such as T7, T3, or SP6 and labeled nucleotides. These procedures may be conducted using a variety of commercially available kits. Suitable reporter molecules or labels, which may be used include radionuclides, enzymes, fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or chromogenic agents as well as substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, magnetic particles, and the like.

15 Host cells transformed with a polynucleotide sequence of interest may be cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the protein from cell culture. The protein produced by a recombinant cell may be secreted or contained intracellularly depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing polynucleotides of the  
20 invention may be designed to contain signal sequences which direct secretion of the encoded polypeptide through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane. Other recombinant constructions may be used to join sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest to nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide domain which will facilitate purification of soluble proteins. Such purification facilitating domains include, but are  
25 not limited to, metal chelating peptides such as histidine-tryptophan modules that allow purification on immobilized metals, protein A domains that allow purification on immobilized immunoglobulin, and the domain utilized in the FLAGS extension/affinity purification system (Immunex Corp., Seattle, Wash.). The inclusion of cleavable linker sequences such as those specific for Factor XA or enterokinase (Invitrogen, San Diego,  
30 Calif.) between the purification domain and the encoded polypeptide may be used to facilitate purification. One such expression vector provides for expression of a fusion

protein containing a polypeptide of interest and a nucleic acid encoding 6 histidine residues preceding a thioredoxin or an enterokinase cleavage site. The histidine residues facilitate purification on IMIAC (immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography) as described in Porath, J. et al. (1992, *Prot. Exp. Purif.* 3:263-281) while the enterokinase  
5 cleavage site provides a means for purifying the desired polypeptide from the fusion protein. A discussion of vectors which contain fusion proteins is provided in Kroll, D. J. et al. (1993; *DNA Cell Biol.* 12:441-453).

In addition to recombinant production methods, polypeptides of the invention, and fragments thereof, may be produced by direct peptide synthesis using  
10 solid-phase techniques (Merrifield J. (1963) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2154). Protein synthesis may be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using Applied Biosystems 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer). Alternatively, various fragments may be chemically synthesized separately and combined using chemical methods to produce the full length  
15 molecule.

#### ANTIBODY COMPOSITIONS, FRAGMENTS THEREOF AND OTHER BINDING AGENTS

According to another aspect, the present invention further provides binding agents, such as antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, that exhibit immunological binding to a tumor polypeptide disclosed herein, or to a portion, variant  
20 or derivative thereof. An antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is said to "specifically bind," "immunologically bind," and/or is "immunologically reactive" to a polypeptide of the invention if it reacts at a detectable level (within, for example, an ELISA assay) with the polypeptide, and does not react detectably with unrelated polypeptides under similar conditions.

25 Immunological binding, as used in this context, generally refers to the non-covalent interactions of the type which occur between an immunoglobulin molecule and an antigen for which the immunoglobulin is specific. The strength, or affinity of immunological binding interactions can be expressed in terms of the dissociation constant ( $K_d$ ) of the interaction, wherein a smaller  $K_d$  represents a greater  
30 affinity. Immunological binding properties of selected polypeptides can be quantified

using methods well known in the art. One such method entails measuring the rates of antigen-binding site/antigen complex formation and dissociation, wherein those rates depend on the concentrations of the complex partners, the affinity of the interaction, and on geometric parameters that equally influence the rate in both directions. Thus, both the "on rate constant" ( $K_{on}$ ) and the "off rate constant" ( $K_{off}$ ) can be determined by calculation of the concentrations and the actual rates of association and dissociation. The ratio of  $K_{off}/K_{on}$  enables cancellation of all parameters not related to affinity, and is thus equal to the dissociation constant  $K_d$ . See, generally, Davies et al. (1990) Annual Rev. Biochem. 59:439-473.

10           An "antigen-binding site," or "binding portion" of an antibody refers to the part of the immunoglobulin molecule that participates in antigen binding. The antigen binding site is formed by amino acid residues of the N-terminal variable ("V") regions of the heavy ("H") and light ("L") chains. Three highly divergent stretches within the V regions of the heavy and light chains are referred to as "hypervariable regions" which are interposed between more conserved flanking stretches known as "framework regions," or "FRs". Thus the term "FR" refers to amino acid sequences which are naturally found between and adjacent to hypervariable regions in immunoglobulins. In an antibody molecule, the three hypervariable regions of a light chain and the three hypervariable regions of a heavy chain are disposed relative to each other in three dimensional space to form an antigen-binding surface. The antigen-binding surface is complementary to the three-dimensional surface of a bound antigen, and the three hypervariable regions of each of the heavy and light chains are referred to as "complementarity-determining regions," or "CDRs."

25           Binding agents may be further capable of differentiating between patients with and without a cancer, such as colon cancer, using the representative assays provided herein. For example, antibodies or other binding agents that bind to a tumor protein will preferably generate a signal indicating the presence of a cancer in at least about 20% of patients with the disease, more preferably at least about 30% of patients. Alternatively, or in addition, the antibody will generate a negative signal indicating the absence of the disease in at least about 90% of individuals without the cancer. To determine whether a binding agent satisfies this requirement, biological samples (e.g.,

blood, sera, sputum, urine and/or tumor biopsies) from patients with and without a cancer (as determined using standard clinical tests) may be assayed as described herein for the presence of polypeptides that bind to the binding agent. Preferably, a statistically significant number of samples with and without the disease will be assayed.

- 5 Each binding agent should satisfy the above criteria; however, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that binding agents may be used in combination to improve sensitivity.

Any agent that satisfies the above requirements may be a binding agent. For example, a binding agent may be a ribosome, with or without a peptide component,  
10 an RNA molecule or a polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, a binding agent is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. Antibodies may be prepared by any of a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. *See, e.g.,* Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, antibodies can be produced by cell culture techniques, including the generation  
15 of monoclonal antibodies as described herein, or via transfection of antibody genes into suitable bacterial or mammalian cell hosts, in order to allow for the production of recombinant antibodies. In one technique, an immunogen comprising the polypeptide is initially injected into any of a wide variety of mammals (*e.g.,* mice, rats, rabbits, sheep or goats). In this step, the polypeptides of this invention may serve as the  
20 immunogen without modification. Alternatively, particularly for relatively short polypeptides, a superior immune response may be elicited if the polypeptide is joined to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin or keyhole limpet hemocyanin. The immunogen is injected into the animal host, preferably according to a predetermined schedule incorporating one or more booster immunizations, and the animals are bled  
25 periodically. Polyclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide may then be purified from such antisera by, for example, affinity chromatography using the polypeptide coupled to a suitable solid support.

Monoclonal antibodies specific for an antigenic polypeptide of interest may be prepared, for example, using the technique of Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511-519, 1976, and improvements thereto. Briefly, these methods involve  
30 the preparation of immortal cell lines capable of producing antibodies having the

desired specificity (*i.e.*, reactivity with the polypeptide of interest). Such cell lines may be produced, for example, from spleen cells obtained from an animal immunized as described above. The spleen cells are then immortalized by, for example, fusion with a myeloma cell fusion partner, preferably one that is syngeneic with the immunized  
5 animal. A variety of fusion techniques may be employed. For example, the spleen cells and myeloma cells may be combined with a nonionic detergent for a few minutes and then plated at low density on a selective medium that supports the growth of hybrid cells, but not myeloma cells. A preferred selection technique uses HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine) selection. After a sufficient time, usually about 1 to 2 weeks,  
10 colonies of hybrids are observed. Single colonies are selected and their culture supernatants tested for binding activity against the polypeptide. Hybridomas having high reactivity and specificity are preferred.

Monoclonal antibodies may be isolated from the supernatants of growing hybridoma colonies. In addition, various techniques may be employed to enhance the  
15 yield, such as injection of the hybridoma cell line into the peritoneal cavity of a suitable vertebrate host, such as a mouse. Monoclonal antibodies may then be harvested from the ascites fluid or the blood. Contaminants may be removed from the antibodies by conventional techniques, such as chromatography, gel filtration, precipitation, and extraction. The polypeptides of this invention may be used in the purification process  
20 in, for example, an affinity chromatography step.

A number of therapeutically useful molecules are known in the art which comprise antigen-binding sites that are capable of exhibiting immunological binding properties of an antibody molecule. The proteolytic enzyme papain preferentially cleaves IgG molecules to yield several fragments, two of which (the "F(ab)" fragments)  
25 each comprise a covalent heterodimer that includes an intact antigen-binding site. The enzyme pepsin is able to cleave IgG molecules to provide several fragments, including the "F(ab)<sub>2</sub>" fragment which comprises both antigen-binding sites. An "Fv" fragment can be produced by preferential proteolytic cleavage of an IgM, and on rare occasions IgG or IgA immunoglobulin molecule. Fv fragments are, however, more commonly  
30 derived using recombinant techniques known in the art. The Fv fragment includes a non-covalent V<sub>H</sub>::V<sub>L</sub> heterodimer including an antigen-binding site which retains much

of the antigen recognition and binding capabilities of the native antibody molecule. Inbar et al. (1972) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 69:2659-2662; Hochman et al. (1976) Biochem 15:2706-2710; and Ehrlich et al. (1980) Biochem 19:4091-4096.

A single chain Fv ("sFv") polypeptide is a covalently linked  $V_H::V_L$  heterodimer which is expressed from a gene fusion including  $V_H$ - and  $V_L$ -encoding genes linked by a peptide-encoding linker. Huston et al. (1988) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 85(16):5879-5883. A number of methods have been described to discern chemical structures for converting the naturally aggregated--but chemically separated--light and heavy polypeptide chains from an antibody V region into an sFv molecule which will fold into a three dimensional structure substantially similar to the structure of an antigen-binding site. See, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,091,513 and 5,132,405, to Huston et al.; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778, to Ladner et al.

Each of the above-described molecules includes a heavy chain and a light chain CDR set, respectively interposed between a heavy chain and a light chain FR set which provide support to the CDRs and define the spatial relationship of the CDRs relative to each other. As used herein, the term "CDR set" refers to the three hypervariable regions of a heavy or light chain V region. Proceeding from the N-terminus of a heavy or light chain, these regions are denoted as "CDR1," "CDR2," and "CDR3" respectively. An antigen-binding site, therefore, includes six CDRs, comprising the CDR set from each of a heavy and a light chain V region. A polypeptide comprising a single CDR, (*e.g.*, a CDR1, CDR2 or CDR3) is referred to herein as a "molecular recognition unit." Crystallographic analysis of a number of antigen-antibody complexes has demonstrated that the amino acid residues of CDRs form extensive contact with bound antigen, wherein the most extensive antigen contact is with the heavy chain CDR3. Thus, the molecular recognition units are primarily responsible for the specificity of an antigen-binding site.

As used herein, the term "FR set" refers to the four flanking amino acid sequences which frame the CDRs of a CDR set of a heavy or light chain V region. Some FR residues may contact bound antigen; however, FRs are primarily responsible for folding the V region into the antigen-binding site, particularly the FR residues directly adjacent to the CDRs. Within FRs, certain amino residues and certain structural



features are very highly conserved. In this regard, all V region sequences contain an internal disulfide loop of around 90 amino acid residues. When the V regions fold into a binding-site, the CDRs are displayed as projecting loop motifs which form an antigen-binding surface. It is generally recognized that there are conserved structural regions of FRs which influence the folded shape of the CDR loops into certain "canonical" structures--regardless of the precise CDR amino acid sequence. Further, certain FR residues are known to participate in non-covalent interdomain contacts which stabilize the interaction of the antibody heavy and light chains.

A number of "humanized" antibody molecules comprising an antigen-binding site derived from a non-human immunoglobulin have been described, including chimeric antibodies having rodent V regions and their associated CDRs fused to human constant domains (Winter et al. (1991) *Nature* 349:293-299; Lobuglio et al. (1989) *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:4220-4224; Shaw et al. (1987) *J Immunol.* 138:4534-4538; and Brown et al. (1987) *Cancer Res.* 47:3577-3583), rodent CDRs grafted into a human supporting FR prior to fusion with an appropriate human antibody constant domain (Riechmann et al. (1988) *Nature* 332:323-327; Verhoeven et al. (1988) *Science* 239:1534-1536; and Jones et al. (1986) *Nature* 321:522-525), and rodent CDRs supported by recombinantly veneered rodent FRs (European Patent Publication No. 519,596, published Dec. 23, 1992). These "humanized" molecules are designed to minimize unwanted immunological response toward rodent antihuman antibody molecules which limits the duration and effectiveness of therapeutic applications of those moieties in human recipients.

As used herein, the terms "veneered FRs" and "recombinantly veneered FRs" refer to the selective replacement of FR residues from, *e.g.*, a rodent heavy or light chain V region, with human FR residues in order to provide a xenogeneic molecule comprising an antigen-binding site which retains substantially all of the native FR polypeptide folding structure. Veneering techniques are based on the understanding that the ligand binding characteristics of an antigen-binding site are determined primarily by the structure and relative disposition of the heavy and light chain CDR sets within the antigen-binding surface. Davies et al. (1990) *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 59:439-473. Thus, antigen binding specificity can be preserved in a humanized antibody only wherein the

CDR structures, their interaction with each other, and their interaction with the rest of the V region domains are carefully maintained. By using veneering techniques, exterior (*e.g.*, solvent-accessible) FR residues which are readily encountered by the immune system are selectively replaced with human residues to provide a hybrid molecule that  
5 comprises either a weakly immunogenic, or substantially non-immunogenic veneered surface.

The process of veneering makes use of the available sequence data for human antibody variable domains compiled by Kabat et al., in Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, 4th ed., (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, U.S.  
10 Government Printing Office, 1987), updates to the Kabat database, and other accessible U.S. and foreign databases (both nucleic acid and protein). Solvent accessibilities of V region amino acids can be deduced from the known three-dimensional structure for human and murine antibody fragments. There are two general steps in veneering a murine antigen-binding site. Initially, the FRs of the variable domains of an antibody  
15 molecule of interest are compared with corresponding FR sequences of human variable domains obtained from the above-identified sources. The most homologous human V regions are then compared residue by residue to corresponding murine amino acids. The residues in the murine FR which differ from the human counterpart are replaced by the residues present in the human moiety using recombinant techniques well known in the  
20 art. Residue switching is only carried out with moieties which are at least partially exposed (solvent accessible), and care is exercised in the replacement of amino acid residues which may have a significant effect on the tertiary structure of V region domains, such as proline, glycine and charged amino acids.

In this manner, the resultant "veneered" murine antigen-binding sites are  
25 thus designed to retain the murine CDR residues, the residues substantially adjacent to the CDRs, the residues identified as buried or mostly buried (solvent inaccessible), the residues believed to participate in non-covalent (*e.g.*, electrostatic and hydrophobic) contacts between heavy and light chain domains, and the residues from conserved structural regions of the FRs which are believed to influence the "canonical" tertiary  
30 structures of the CDR loops. These design criteria are then used to prepare recombinant nucleotide sequences which combine the CDRs of both the heavy and light chain of a

murine antigen-binding site into human-appearing FRs that can be used to transfect mammalian cells for the expression of recombinant human antibodies which exhibit the antigen specificity of the murine antibody molecule.

In another embodiment of the invention, monoclonal antibodies of the present invention may be coupled to one or more therapeutic agents. Suitable agents in this regard include radionuclides, differentiation inducers, drugs, toxins, and derivatives thereof. Preferred radionuclides include  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{123}\text{I}$ ,  $^{125}\text{I}$ ,  $^{131}\text{I}$ ,  $^{186}\text{Re}$ ,  $^{188}\text{Re}$ ,  $^{211}\text{At}$ , and  $^{212}\text{Bi}$ . Preferred drugs include methotrexate, and pyrimidine and purine analogs. Preferred differentiation inducers include phorbol esters and butyric acid. Preferred toxins include ricin, abrin, diphtheria toxin, cholera toxin, gelonin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, *Shigella* toxin, and pokeweed antiviral protein.

A therapeutic agent may be coupled (*e.g.*, covalently bonded) to a suitable monoclonal antibody either directly or indirectly (*e.g.*, via a linker group). A direct reaction between an agent and an antibody is possible when each possesses a substituent capable of reacting with the other. For example, a nucleophilic group, such as an amino or sulfhydryl group, on one may be capable of reacting with a carbonyl-containing group, such as an anhydride or an acid halide, or with an alkyl group containing a good leaving group (*e.g.*, a halide) on the other.

Alternatively, it may be desirable to couple a therapeutic agent and an antibody via a linker group. A linker group can function as a spacer to distance an antibody from an agent in order to avoid interference with binding capabilities. A linker group can also serve to increase the chemical reactivity of a substituent on an agent or an antibody, and thus increase the coupling efficiency. An increase in chemical reactivity may also facilitate the use of agents, or functional groups on agents, which otherwise would not be possible.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that a variety of bifunctional or polyfunctional reagents, both homo- and hetero-functional (such as those described in the catalog of the Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL), may be employed as the linker group. Coupling may be effected, for example, through amino groups, carboxyl groups, sulfhydryl groups or oxidized carbohydrate residues. There are numerous references describing such methodology, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.

Where a therapeutic agent is more potent when free from the antibody portion of the immunoconjugates of the present invention, it may be desirable to use a linker group which is cleavable during or upon internalization into a cell. A number of different cleavable linker groups have been described. The mechanisms for the intracellular release of an agent from these linker groups include cleavage by reduction of a disulfide bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,489,710, to Spitler), by irradiation of a photolabile bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,625,014, to Senter et al.), by hydrolysis of derivatized amino acid side chains (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,638,045, to Kohn et al.), by serum complement-mediated hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.), and acid-catalyzed hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,569,789, to Blattler et al.).

It may be desirable to couple more than one agent to an antibody. In one embodiment, multiple molecules of an agent are coupled to one antibody molecule. In another embodiment, more than one type of agent may be coupled to one antibody. Regardless of the particular embodiment, immunoconjugates with more than one agent may be prepared in a variety of ways. For example, more than one agent may be coupled directly to an antibody molecule, or linkers that provide multiple sites for attachment can be used. Alternatively, a carrier can be used.

A carrier may bear the agents in a variety of ways, including covalent bonding either directly or via a linker group. Suitable carriers include proteins such as albumins (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,507,234, to Kato et al.), peptides and polysaccharides such as aminodextran (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,699,784, to Shih et al.). A carrier may also bear an agent by noncovalent bonding or by encapsulation, such as within a liposome vesicle (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,429,008 and 4,873,088). Carriers specific for radionuclide agents include radiohalogenated small molecules and chelating compounds. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,735,792 discloses representative radiohalogenated small molecules and their synthesis. A radionuclide chelate may be formed from chelating compounds that include those containing nitrogen and sulfur atoms as the donor atoms for binding the metal, or metal oxide, radionuclide. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,673,562, to Davison et al. discloses representative chelating compounds and their synthesis.

## T CELL COMPOSITIONS

The present invention, in another aspect, provides T cells specific for a tumor polypeptide disclosed herein, or for a variant or derivative thereof. Such cells may generally be prepared *in vitro* or *ex vivo*, using standard procedures. For example, 5 T cells may be isolated from bone marrow, peripheral blood, or a fraction of bone marrow or peripheral blood of a patient, using a commercially available cell separation system, such as the Isolex™ System, available from Nexell Therapeutics, Inc. (Irvine, CA; see also U.S. Patent No. 5,240,856; U.S. Patent No. 5,215,926; WO 89/06280; WO 91/16116 and WO 92/07243). Alternatively, T cells may be derived from related or 10 unrelated humans, non-human mammals, cell lines or cultures.

T cells may be stimulated with a polypeptide, polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide and/or an antigen presenting cell (APC) that expresses such a polypeptide. Such stimulation is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the generation of T cells that are specific for the polypeptide of interest. Preferably, a 15 tumor polypeptide or polynucleotide of the invention is present within a delivery vehicle, such as a microsphere, to facilitate the generation of specific T cells.

T cells are considered to be specific for a polypeptide of the present invention if the T cells specifically proliferate, secrete cytokines or kill target cells coated with the polypeptide or expressing a gene encoding the polypeptide. T cell 20 specificity may be evaluated using any of a variety of standard techniques. For example, within a chromium release assay or proliferation assay, a stimulation index of more than two fold increase in lysis and/or proliferation, compared to negative controls, indicates T cell specificity. Such assays may be performed, for example, as described in Chen et al., *Cancer Res.* 54:1065-1070, 1994. Alternatively, detection of the 25 proliferation of T cells may be accomplished by a variety of known techniques. For example, T cell proliferation can be detected by measuring an increased rate of DNA synthesis (e.g., by pulse-labeling cultures of T cells with tritiated thymidine and measuring the amount of tritiated thymidine incorporated into DNA). Contact with a tumor polypeptide (100 ng/ml - 100 µg/ml, preferably 200 ng/ml - 25 µg/ml) for 3 - 7 30 days will typically result in at least a two fold increase in proliferation of the T cells. Contact as described above for 2-3 hours should result in activation of the T cells, as

measured using standard cytokine assays in which a two fold increase in the level of cytokine release (e.g., TNF or IFN- $\gamma$ ) is indicative of T cell activation (*see* Coligan et al., Current Protocols in Immunology, vol. 1, Wiley Interscience (Greene 1998)). T cells that have been activated in response to a tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide or polypeptide-expressing APC may be CD4<sup>+</sup> and/or CD8<sup>+</sup>. Tumor polypeptide-specific T cells may be expanded using standard techniques. Within preferred embodiments, the T cells are derived from a patient, a related donor or an unrelated donor, and are administered to the patient following stimulation and expansion.

For therapeutic purposes, CD4<sup>+</sup> or CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells that proliferate in response to a tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide or APC can be expanded in number either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Proliferation of such T cells *in vitro* may be accomplished in a variety of ways. For example, the T cells can be re-exposed to a tumor polypeptide, or a short peptide corresponding to an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, with or without the addition of T cell growth factors, such as interleukin-2, and/or stimulator cells that synthesize a tumor polypeptide. Alternatively, one or more T cells that proliferate in the presence of the tumor polypeptide can be expanded in number by cloning. Methods for cloning cells are well known in the art, and include limiting dilution.

#### T CELL RECEPTOR COMPOSITIONS

The T cell receptor (TCR) consists of 2 different, highly variable polypeptide chains, termed the T-cell receptor  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains, that are linked by a disulfide bond (Janeway, Travers, Walport. *Immunobiology*. Fourth Ed., 148-159. Elsevier Science Ltd/Garland Publishing. 1999). The  $\alpha/\beta$  heterodimer complexes with the invariant CD3 chains at the cell membrane. This complex recognizes specific antigenic peptides bound to MHC molecules. The enormous diversity of TCR specificities is generated much like immunoglobulin diversity, through somatic gene rearrangement. The  $\beta$  chain genes contain over 50 variable (V), 2 diversity (D), over 10 joining (J) segments, and 2 constant region segments (C). The  $\alpha$  chain genes contain over 70 V segments, and over 60 J segments but no D segments, as well as one C segment. During T cell development in the thymus, the D to J gene rearrangement of

the  $\beta$  chain occurs, followed by the V gene segment rearrangement to the DJ. This functional VDJ $\beta$  exon is transcribed and spliced to join to a C $\beta$ . For the  $\alpha$  chain, a V $\alpha$  gene segment rearranges to a J $\alpha$  gene segment to create the functional exon that is then transcribed and spliced to the C $\alpha$ . Diversity is further increased during the  
5 recombination process by the random addition of P and N-nucleotides between the V, D, and J segments of the  $\beta$  chain and between the V and J segments in the  $\alpha$  chain (Janeway, Travers, Walport. *Immunobiology*. Fourth Ed., 98 and 150. Elsevier Science Ltd/Garland Publishing. 1999).

The present invention, in another aspect, provides TCRs specific for a  
10 polypeptide disclosed herein, or for a variant or derivative thereof. In accordance with the present invention, polynucleotide and amino acid sequences are provided for the V-J or V-D-J junctional regions or parts thereof for the alpha and beta chains of the T-cell receptor which recognize tumor polypeptides described herein. In general, this aspect of the invention relates to T-cell receptors which recognize or bind tumor polypeptides  
15 presented in the context of MHC. In a preferred embodiment the tumor antigens recognized by the T-cell receptors comprise a polypeptide of the present invention. For example, cDNA encoding a TCR specific for a \_tumor peptide can be isolated from T cells specific for a tumor polypeptide using standard molecular biological and recombinant DNA techniques.

20 This invention further includes the T-cell receptors or analogs thereof having substantially the same function or activity as the T-cell receptors of this invention which recognize or bind tumor polypeptides. Such receptors include, but are not limited to, a fragment of the receptor, or a substitution, addition or deletion mutant of a T-cell receptor provided herein. This invention also encompasses polypeptides or  
25 peptides that are substantially homologous to the T-cell receptors provided herein or that retain substantially the same activity. The term "analog" includes any protein or polypeptide having an amino acid residue sequence substantially identical to the T-cell receptors provided herein in which one or more residues, preferably no more than 5 residues, more preferably no more than 25 residues have been conservatively  
30 substituted with a functionally similar residue and which displays the functional aspects of the T-cell receptor as described herein.

The present invention further provides for suitable mammalian host cells, for example, non-specific T cells, that are transfected with a polynucleotide encoding TCRs specific for a polypeptide described herein, thereby rendering the host cell specific for the polypeptide. The  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains of the TCR may be contained on  
5 separate expression vectors or alternatively, on a single expression vector that also contains an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) for cap-independent translation of the gene downstream of the IRES. Said host cells expressing TCRs specific for the polypeptide may be used, for example, for adoptive immunotherapy of colon cancer as discussed further below.

10 In further aspects of the present invention, cloned TCRs specific for a polypeptide recited herein may be used in a kit for the diagnosis of colon cancer. For example, the nucleic acid sequence or portions thereof, of tumor-specific TCRs can be used as probes or primers for the detection of expression of the rearranged genes encoding the specific TCR in a biological sample. Therefore, the present invention  
15 further provides for an assay for detecting messenger RNA or DNA encoding the TCR specific for a polypeptide.

#### PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

In additional embodiments, the present invention concerns formulation of one or more of the polynucleotide, polypeptide, T-cell, TCR, and/or antibody  
20 compositions disclosed herein in pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers for administration to a cell or an animal, either alone, or in combination with one or more other modalities of therapy.

It will be understood that, if desired, a composition as disclosed herein may be administered in combination with other agents as well, such as, *e.g.*, other  
25 proteins or polypeptides or various pharmaceutically-active agents. In fact, there is virtually no limit to other components that may also be included, given that the additional agents do not cause a significant adverse effect upon contact with the target cells or host tissues. The compositions may thus be delivered along with various other agents as required in the particular instance. Such compositions may be purified from  
30 host cells or other biological sources, or alternatively may be chemically synthesized as



described herein. Likewise, such compositions may further comprise substituted or derivatized RNA or DNA compositions.

Therefore, in another aspect of the present invention, pharmaceutical compositions are provided comprising one or more of the polynucleotide, polypeptide, antibody, TCR, and/or T-cell compositions described herein in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier. In certain preferred embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention comprise immunogenic polynucleotide and/or polypeptide compositions of the invention for use in prophylactic and therapeutic vaccine applications. Vaccine preparation is generally described in, for example, M.F. Powell and M.J. Newman, eds., "Vaccine Design (the subunit and adjuvant approach)," Plenum Press (NY, 1995). Generally, such compositions will comprise one or more polynucleotide and/or polypeptide compositions of the present invention in combination with one or more immunostimulants.

It will be apparent that any of the pharmaceutical compositions described herein can contain pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. Such salts can be prepared, for example, from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases, including organic bases (*e.g.*, salts of primary, secondary and tertiary amines and basic amino acids) and inorganic bases (*e.g.*, sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium and magnesium salts).

In another embodiment, illustrative immunogenic compositions, *e.g.*, vaccine compositions, of the present invention comprise DNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. As noted above, the polynucleotide may be administered within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Indeed, numerous gene delivery techniques are well known in the art, such as those described by Rolland, *Crit. Rev. Therap. Drug Carrier Systems* 15:143-198, 1998, and references cited therein. Appropriate polynucleotide expression systems will, of course, contain the necessary regulatory DNA regulatory sequences for expression in a patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Alternatively, bacterial delivery systems may involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface or secretes such an epitope.

Therefore, in certain embodiments, polynucleotides encoding immunogenic polypeptides described herein are introduced into suitable mammalian host cells for expression using any of a number of known viral-based systems. In one illustrative embodiment, retroviruses provide a convenient and effective platform for gene delivery systems. A selected nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of the present invention can be inserted into a vector and packaged in retroviral particles using techniques known in the art. The recombinant virus can then be isolated and delivered to a subject. A number of illustrative retroviral systems have been described (*e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,219,740; Miller and Rosman (1989) *BioTechniques* 7:980-990; Miller, A. D. (1990) *Human Gene Therapy* 1:5-14; Scarpa et al. (1991) *Virology* 180:849-852; Burns et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:8033-8037; and Boris-Lawrie and Temin (1993) *Cur. Opin. Genet. Develop.* 3:102-109.

In addition, a number of illustrative adenovirus-based systems have also been described. Unlike retroviruses which integrate into the host genome, adenoviruses persist extrachromosomally thus minimizing the risks associated with insertional mutagenesis (Haj-Ahmad and Graham (1986) *J. Virol.* 57:267-274; Bett et al. (1993) *J. Virol.* 67:5911-5921; Mittereder et al. (1994) *Human Gene Therapy* 5:717-729; Seth et al. (1994) *J. Virol.* 68:933-940; Barr et al. (1994) *Gene Therapy* 1:51-58; Berkner, K. L. (1988) *BioTechniques* 6:616-629; and Rich et al. (1993) *Human Gene Therapy* 4:461-476).

Various adeno-associated virus (AAV) vector systems have also been developed for polynucleotide delivery. AAV vectors can be readily constructed using techniques well known in the art. See, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,173,414 and 5,139,941; International Publication Nos. WO 92/01070 and WO 93/03769; Lebkowski et al. (1988) *Molec. Cell. Biol.* 8:3988-3996; Vincent et al. (1990) *Vaccines* 90 (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press); Carter, B. J. (1992) *Current Opinion in Biotechnology* 3:533-539; Muzyczka, N. (1992) *Current Topics in Microbiol. and Immunol.* 158:97-129; Kotin, R. M. (1994) *Human Gene Therapy* 5:793-801; Shelling and Smith (1994) *Gene Therapy* 1:165-169; and Zhou et al. (1994) *J. Exp. Med.* 179:1867-1875.

Additional viral vectors useful for delivering the polynucleotides encoding polypeptides of the present invention by gene transfer include those derived

from the pox family of viruses, such as vaccinia virus and avian poxvirus. By way of example, vaccinia virus recombinants expressing the novel molecules can be constructed as follows. The DNA encoding a polypeptide is first inserted into an appropriate vector so that it is adjacent to a vaccinia promoter and flanking vaccinia DNA sequences, such as the sequence encoding thymidine kinase (TK). This vector is then used to transfect cells which are simultaneously infected with vaccinia. Homologous recombination serves to insert the vaccinia promoter plus the gene encoding the polypeptide of interest into the viral genome. The resulting TK.sup.(-) recombinant can be selected by culturing the cells in the presence of 5-bromodeoxyuridine and picking viral plaques resistant thereto.

A vaccinia-based infection/transfection system can be conveniently used to provide for inducible, transient expression or coexpression of one or more polypeptides described herein in host cells of an organism. In this particular system, cells are first infected in vitro with a vaccinia virus recombinant that encodes the bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase. This polymerase displays exquisite specificity in that it only transcribes templates bearing T7 promoters. Following infection, cells are transfected with the polynucleotide or polynucleotides of interest, driven by a T7 promoter. The polymerase expressed in the cytoplasm from the vaccinia virus recombinant transcribes the transfected DNA into RNA which is then translated into polypeptide by the host translational machinery. The method provides for high level, transient, cytoplasmic production of large quantities of RNA and its translation products. See, *e.g.*, Elroy-Stein and Moss, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1990) 87:6743-6747; Fuerst et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1986) 83:8122-8126.

Alternatively, avipoxviruses, such as the fowlpox and canarypox viruses, can also be used to deliver the coding sequences of interest. Recombinant avipox viruses, expressing immunogens from mammalian pathogens, are known to confer protective immunity when administered to non-avian species. The use of an Avipox vector is particularly desirable in human and other mammalian species since members of the Avipox genus can only productively replicate in susceptible avian species and therefore are not infective in mammalian cells. Methods for producing recombinant Avipoxviruses are known in the art and employ genetic recombination, as described

above with respect to the production of vaccinia viruses. See, *e.g.*, WO 91/12882; WO 89/03429; and WO 92/03545.

Any of a number of alphavirus vectors can also be used for delivery of polynucleotide compositions of the present invention, such as those vectors described in  
5 U.S. Patent Nos. 5,843,723; 6,015,686; 6,008,035 and 6,015,694. Certain vectors based on Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis (VEE) can also be used, illustrative examples of which can be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,505,947 and 5,643,576.

Moreover, molecular conjugate vectors, such as the adenovirus chimeric vectors described in Michael et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* (1993) 268:6866-6869 and Wagner et  
10 al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (1992) 89:6099-6103, can also be used for gene delivery under the invention.

Additional illustrative information on these and other known viral-based delivery systems can be found, for example, in Fisher-Hoch et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:317-321, 1989; Flexner et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 569:86-103, 1989; Flexner  
15 et al., *Vaccine* 8:17-21, 1990; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,603,112, 4,769,330, and 5,017,487; WO 89/01973; U.S. Patent No. 4,777,127; GB 2,200,651; EP 0,345,242; WO 91/02805; Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616-627, 1988; Rosenfeld et al., *Science* 252:431-434, 1991; Kolls et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:215-219, 1994; Kass-Eisler et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:11498-11502, 1993; Guzman et al., *Circulation* 88:2838-2848, 1993;  
20 and Guzman et al., *Cir. Res.* 73:1202-1207, 1993.

In certain embodiments, a polynucleotide may be integrated into the genome of a target cell. This integration may be in the specific location and orientation *via* homologous recombination (gene replacement) or it may be integrated in a random, non-specific location (gene augmentation). In yet further embodiments, the  
25 polynucleotide may be stably maintained in the cell as a separate, episomal segment of DNA. Such polynucleotide segments or "episomes" encode sequences sufficient to permit maintenance and replication independent of or in synchronization with the host cell cycle. The manner in which the expression construct is delivered to a cell and where in the cell the polynucleotide remains is dependent on the type of expression  
30 construct employed.

In another embodiment of the invention, a polynucleotide is administered/delivered as "naked" DNA, for example as described in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. The uptake of naked DNA may be increased by coating the DNA onto biodegradable  
5 beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells.

In still another embodiment, a composition of the present invention can be delivered via a particle bombardment approach, many of which have been described. In one illustrative example, gas-driven particle acceleration can be achieved with devices such as those manufactured by Powderject Pharmaceuticals PLC (Oxford, UK)  
10 and Powderject Vaccines Inc. (Madison, WI), some examples of which are described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,846,796; 6,010,478; 5,865,796; 5,584,807; and EP Patent No. 0500 799. This approach offers a needle-free delivery approach wherein a dry powder formulation of microscopic particles, such as polynucleotide or polypeptide particles, are accelerated to high speed within a helium gas jet generated by a hand held device,  
15 propelling the particles into a target tissue of interest.

In a related embodiment, other devices and methods that may be useful for gas-driven needle-less injection of compositions of the present invention include those provided by Bioject, Inc. (Portland, OR), some examples of which are described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,790,824; 5,064,413; 5,312,335; 5,383,851; 5,399,163; 5,520,639  
20 and 5,993,412.

According to another embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein will comprise one or more immunostimulants in addition to the immunogenic polynucleotide, polypeptide, antibody, T-cell, TCR, and/or APC compositions of this invention. An immunostimulant refers to essentially any substance  
25 that enhances or potentiates an immune response (antibody and/or cell-mediated) to an exogenous antigen. One preferred type of immunostimulant comprises an adjuvant. Many adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived  
30 proteins. Certain adjuvants are commercially available as, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI); Merck

Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ); AS-2 (SmithKline Beecham, Philadelphia, PA); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF, interleukin-2, -7, -12, and other like growth factors, may also be used as adjuvants.

Within certain embodiments of the invention, the adjuvant composition is preferably one that induces an immune response predominantly of the Th1 type. High levels of Th1-type cytokines (*e.g.*, IFN- $\gamma$ , TNF $\alpha$ , IL-2 and IL-12) tend to favor the induction of cell mediated immune responses to an administered antigen. In contrast, high levels of Th2-type cytokines (*e.g.*, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6 and IL-10) tend to favor the induction of humoral immune responses. Following application of a vaccine as provided herein, a patient will support an immune response that includes Th1- and Th2-type responses. Within a preferred embodiment, in which a response is predominantly Th1-type, the level of Th1-type cytokines will increase to a greater extent than the level of Th2-type cytokines. The levels of these cytokines may be readily assessed using standard assays. For a review of the families of cytokines, see Mosmann and Coffman, *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 7:145-173, 1989.

Certain preferred adjuvants for eliciting a predominantly Th1-type response include, for example, a combination of monophosphoryl lipid A, preferably 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A, together with an aluminum salt. MPL<sup>®</sup> adjuvants are available from Corixa Corporation (Seattle, WA; *see*, for example, US Patent Nos. 4,436,727; 4,877,611; 4,866,034 and 4,912,094). CpG-containing oligonucleotides (in which the CpG dinucleotide is unmethylated) also induce a predominantly Th1 response. Such oligonucleotides are well known and are described, for example, in WO 96/02555, WO 99/33488 and U.S. Patent Nos. 6,008,200 and 5,856,462. Immunostimulatory DNA sequences are also described, for example, by Sato et al., *Science* 273:352, 1996. Another preferred adjuvant comprises a saponin, such as Quil A, or derivatives thereof, including QS21 and QS7 (Aquila Biopharmaceuticals Inc., Framingham, MA); Escin; Digitonin; or *Gypsophila* or

*Chenopodium quinoa* saponins. Other preferred formulations include more than one saponin in the adjuvant combinations of the present invention, for example combinations of at least two of the following group comprising QS21, QS7, Quil A,  $\beta$ -escin, or digitonin.

- 5                   Alternatively the saponin formulations may be combined with vaccine vehicles composed of chitosan or other polycationic polymers, polylactide and polylactide-co-glycolide particles, poly-N-acetyl glucosamine-based polymer matrix, particles composed of polysaccharides or chemically modified polysaccharides, liposomes and lipid-based particles, particles composed of glycerol monoesters, etc.
- 10   The saponins may also be formulated in the presence of cholesterol to form particulate structures such as liposomes or ISCOMs. Furthermore, the saponins may be formulated together with a polyoxyethylene ether or ester, in either a non-particulate solution or suspension, or in a particulate structure such as a paucilamellar liposome or ISCOM. The saponins may also be formulated with excipients such as Carbopol<sup>R</sup> to increase
- 15   viscosity, or may be formulated in a dry powder form with a powder excipient such as lactose.

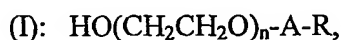
- In one preferred embodiment, the adjuvant system includes the combination of a monophosphoryl lipid A and a saponin derivative, such as the combination of QS21 and 3D-MPL<sup>®</sup> adjuvant, as described in WO 94/00153, or a less
- 20   reactogenic composition where the QS21 is quenched with cholesterol, as described in WO 96/33739. Other preferred formulations comprise an oil-in-water emulsion and tocopherol. Another particularly preferred adjuvant formulation employing QS21, 3D-MPL<sup>®</sup> adjuvant and tocopherol in an oil-in-water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210.

- 25                   Another enhanced adjuvant system involves the combination of a CpG-containing oligonucleotide and a saponin derivative particularly the combination of CpG and QS21 is disclosed in WO 00/09159. Preferably the formulation additionally comprises an oil in water emulsion and tocopherol.

- Additional illustrative adjuvants for use in the pharmaceutical
- 30   compositions of the invention include Montanide ISA 720 (Seppic, France), SAF (Chiron, California, United States), ISCOMS (CSL), MF-59 (Chiron), the SBAS series

of adjuvants (*e.g.*, SBAS-2 or SBAS-4, available from SmithKline Beecham, Rixensart, Belgium), Detox (Enhanzyn<sup>®</sup>) (Corixa, Hamilton, MT), RC-529 (Corixa, Hamilton, MT) and other aminoalkyl glucosaminide 4-phosphates (AGPs), such as those described in pending U.S. Patent Application Serial Nos. 08/853,826 and 09/074,720, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties, and polyoxyethylene ether adjuvants such as those described in WO 99/52549A1.

Other preferred adjuvants include adjuvant molecules of the general formula



wherein,  $n$  is 1-50,  $A$  is a bond or  $-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ ,  $R$  is  $\text{C}_{1-50}$  alkyl or Phenyl  $\text{C}_{1-50}$  alkyl.

One embodiment of the present invention consists of a vaccine formulation comprising a polyoxyethylene ether of general formula (I), wherein  $n$  is between 1 and 50, preferably 4-24, most preferably 9; the  $R$  component is  $\text{C}_{1-50}$ , preferably  $\text{C}_4\text{-C}_{20}$  alkyl and most preferably  $\text{C}_{12}$  alkyl, and  $A$  is a bond. The concentration of the polyoxyethylene ethers should be in the range 0.1-20%, preferably from 0.1-10%, and most preferably in the range 0.1-1%. Preferred polyoxyethylene ethers are selected from the following group: polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene-9-stearyl ether, polyoxyethylene-8-stearyl ether, polyoxyethylene-4-lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene-35-lauryl ether, and polyoxyethylene-23-lauryl ether. Polyoxyethylene ethers such as polyoxyethylene lauryl ether are described in the Merck index (12<sup>th</sup> edition: entry 7717). These adjuvant molecules are described in WO 99/52549.

The polyoxyethylene ether according to the general formula (I) above may, if desired, be combined with another adjuvant. For example, a preferred adjuvant combination is preferably with CpG as described in the pending UK patent application GB 9820956.2.

According to another embodiment of this invention, an immunogenic composition described herein is delivered to a host via antigen presenting cells (APCs), such as dendritic cells, macrophages, B cells, monocytes and other cells that may be engineered to be efficient APCs. Such cells may, but need not, be genetically modified to increase the capacity for presenting the antigen, to improve activation and/or



maintenance of the T cell response, to have anti-tumor effects *per se* and/or to be immunologically compatible with the receiver (*i.e.*, matched HLA haplotype). APCs may generally be isolated from any of a variety of biological fluids and organs, including tumor and peritumoral tissues, and may be autologous, allogeneic, syngeneic  
5 or xenogeneic cells.

Certain preferred embodiments of the present invention use dendritic cells or progenitors thereof as antigen-presenting cells. Dendritic cells are highly potent APCs (Banchereau and Steinman, *Nature* 392:245-251, 1998) and have been shown to be effective as a physiological adjuvant for eliciting prophylactic or therapeutic  
10 antitumor immunity (*see* Timmerman and Levy, *Ann. Rev. Med.* 50:507-529, 1999). In general, dendritic cells may be identified based on their typical shape (stellate *in situ*, with marked cytoplasmic processes (dendrites) visible *in vitro*), their ability to take up, process and present antigens with high efficiency and their ability to activate naïve T cell responses. Dendritic cells may, of course, be engineered to express specific cell-  
15 surface receptors or ligands that are not commonly found on dendritic cells *in vivo* or *ex vivo*, and such modified dendritic cells are contemplated by the present invention. As an alternative to dendritic cells, secreted vesicles antigen-loaded dendritic cells (called exosomes) may be used within a vaccine (*see* Zitvogel et al., *Nature Med.* 4:594-600, 1998).

20 Dendritic cells and progenitors may be obtained from peripheral blood, bone marrow, tumor-infiltrating cells, peritumoral tissues-infiltrating cells, lymph nodes, spleen, skin, umbilical cord blood or any other suitable tissue or fluid. For example, dendritic cells may be differentiated *ex vivo* by adding a combination of cytokines such as GM-CSF, IL-4, IL-13 and/or TNF $\alpha$  to cultures of monocytes  
25 harvested from peripheral blood. Alternatively, CD34 positive cells harvested from peripheral blood, umbilical cord blood or bone marrow may be differentiated into dendritic cells by adding to the culture medium combinations of GM-CSF, IL-3, TNF $\alpha$ , CD40 ligand, LPS, flt3 ligand and/or other compound(s) that induce differentiation, maturation and proliferation of dendritic cells.

30 Dendritic cells are conveniently categorized as "immature" and "mature" cells, which allows a simple way to discriminate between two well characterized

phenotypes. However, this nomenclature should not be construed to exclude all possible intermediate stages of differentiation. Immature dendritic cells are characterized as APC with a high capacity for antigen uptake and processing, which correlates with the high expression of Fc $\gamma$  receptor and mannose receptor. The mature  
5 phenotype is typically characterized by a lower expression of these markers, but a high expression of cell surface molecules responsible for T cell activation such as class I and class II MHC, adhesion molecules (*e.g.*, CD54 and CD11) and costimulatory molecules (*e.g.*, CD40, CD80, CD86 and 4-1BB).

APCs may generally be transfected with a polynucleotide of the  
10 invention (or portion or other variant thereof) such that the encoded polypeptide, or an immunogenic portion thereof, is expressed on the cell surface. Such transfection may take place *ex vivo*, and a pharmaceutical composition comprising such transfected cells may then be used for therapeutic purposes, as described herein. Alternatively, a gene delivery vehicle that targets a dendritic or other antigen presenting cell may be  
15 administered to a patient, resulting in transfection that occurs *in vivo*. *In vivo* and *ex vivo* transfection of dendritic cells, for example, may generally be performed using any methods known in the art, such as those described in WO 97/24447, or the gene gun approach described by Mahvi et al., *Immunology and cell Biology* 75:456-460, 1997. Antigen loading of dendritic cells may be achieved by incubating dendritic cells or  
20 progenitor cells with the tumor polypeptide, DNA (naked or within a plasmid vector) or RNA; or with antigen-expressing recombinant bacterium or viruses (*e.g.*, vaccinia, fowlpox, adenovirus or lentivirus vectors). Prior to loading, the polypeptide may be covalently conjugated to an immunological partner that provides T cell help (*e.g.*, a carrier molecule). Alternatively, a dendritic cell may be pulsed with a non-conjugated  
25 immunological partner, separately or in the presence of the polypeptide.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will typically vary depending on the mode of administration. Compositions of the present invention may be formulated for any appropriate manner of administration,  
30 including for example, topical, oral, nasal, mucosal, intravenous, intracranial, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous and intramuscular administration.

Carriers for use within such pharmaceutical compositions are biocompatible, and may also be biodegradable. In certain embodiments, the formulation preferably provides a relatively constant level of active component release. In other embodiments, however, a more rapid rate of release immediately upon administration may be desired. The formulation of such compositions is well within the level of ordinary skill in the art using known techniques. Illustrative carriers useful in this regard include microparticles of poly(lactide-co-glycolide), polyacrylate, latex, starch, cellulose, dextran and the like. Other illustrative delayed-release carriers include supramolecular biovectors, which comprise a non-liquid hydrophilic core (*e.g.*, a cross-linked polysaccharide or oligosaccharide) and, optionally, an external layer comprising an amphiphilic compound, such as a phospholipid (*see e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,151,254 and PCT applications WO 94/20078, WO/94/23701 and WO 96/06638). The amount of active compound contained within a sustained release formulation depends upon the site of implantation, the rate and expected duration of release and the nature of the condition to be treated or prevented.

In another illustrative embodiment, biodegradable microspheres (*e.g.*, polylactate polyglycolate) are employed as carriers for the compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268; 5,075,109; 5,928,647; 5,811,128; 5,820,883; 5,853,763; 5,814,344, 5,407,609 and 5,942,252. Modified hepatitis B core protein carrier systems, such as described in WO/99 40934, and references cited therein, will also be useful for many applications. Another illustrative carrier/delivery system employs a carrier comprising particulate-protein complexes, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 5,928,647, which are capable of inducing a class I-restricted cytotoxic T lymphocyte responses in a host.

In another illustrative embodiment, calcium phosphate core particles are employed as carriers, vaccine adjuvants, or as controlled release matrices for the compositions of this invention. Exemplary calcium phosphate particles are disclosed, for example, in published patent application No. WO/0046147.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention will often further comprise one or more buffers (*e.g.*, neutral buffered saline or phosphate buffered

saline), carbohydrates (e.g., glucose, mannose, sucrose or dextrans), mannitol, proteins, polypeptides or amino acids such as glycine, antioxidants, bacteriostats, chelating agents such as EDTA or glutathione, adjuvants (e.g., aluminum hydroxide), solutes that render the formulation isotonic, hypotonic or weakly hypertonic with the blood of a recipient, suspending agents, thickening agents and/or preservatives. Alternatively, compositions of the present invention may be formulated as a lyophilizate.

The pharmaceutical compositions described herein may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, such as sealed ampoules or vials. Such containers are typically sealed in such a way to preserve the sterility and stability of the formulation until use. In general, formulations may be stored as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles. Alternatively, a pharmaceutical composition may be stored in a freeze-dried condition requiring only the addition of a sterile liquid carrier immediately prior to use.

The development of suitable dosing and treatment regimens for using the particular compositions described herein in a variety of treatment regimens, including e.g., oral, parenteral, intravenous, intranasal, and intramuscular administration and formulation, is well known in the art, some of which are briefly discussed below for general purposes of illustration.

In certain applications, the pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein may be delivered *via* oral administration to an animal. As such, these compositions may be formulated with an inert diluent or with an assimilable edible carrier, or they may be enclosed in hard- or soft-shell gelatin capsule, or they may be compressed into tablets, or they may be incorporated directly with the food of the diet.

The active compounds may even be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of ingestible tablets, buccal tables, troches, capsules, elixirs, suspensions, syrups, wafers, and the like (see, for example, Mathiowitz *et al.*, Nature 1997 Mar 27;386(6623):410-4; Hwang *et al.*, Crit Rev Ther Drug Carrier Syst 1998;15(3):243-84; U. S. Patent 5,641,515; U. S. Patent 5,580,579 and U. S. Patent 5,792,451). Tablets, troches, pills, capsules and the like may also contain any of a variety of additional components, for example, a binder, such as gum tragacanth, acacia, cornstarch, or gelatin; excipients, such as dicalcium phosphate; a disintegrating

agent, such as corn starch, potato starch, alginic acid and the like; a lubricant, such as magnesium stearate; and a sweetening agent, such as sucrose, lactose or saccharin may be added or a flavoring agent, such as peppermint, oil of wintergreen, or cherry flavoring. When the dosage unit form is a capsule, it may contain, in addition to materials of the above type, a liquid carrier. Various other materials may be present as coatings or to otherwise modify the physical form of the dosage unit. For instance, tablets, pills, or capsules may be coated with shellac, sugar, or both. Of course, any material used in preparing any dosage unit form should be pharmaceutically pure and substantially non-toxic in the amounts employed. In addition, the active compounds may be incorporated into sustained-release preparation and formulations.

Typically, these formulations will contain at least about 0.1% of the active compound or more, although the percentage of the active ingredient(s) may, of course, be varied and may conveniently be between about 1 or 2% and about 60% or 70% or more of the weight or volume of the total formulation. Naturally, the amount of active compound(s) in each therapeutically useful composition may be prepared in such a way that a suitable dosage will be obtained in any given unit dose of the compound. Factors such as solubility, bioavailability, biological half-life, route of administration, product shelf life, as well as other pharmacological considerations will be contemplated by one skilled in the art of preparing such pharmaceutical formulations, and as such, a variety of dosages and treatment regimens may be desirable.

For oral administration the compositions of the present invention may alternatively be incorporated with one or more excipients in the form of a mouthwash, dentifrice, buccal tablet, oral spray, or sublingual orally-administered formulation. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be incorporated into an oral solution such as one containing sodium borate, glycerin and potassium bicarbonate, or dispersed in a dentifrice, or added in a therapeutically-effective amount to a composition that may include water, binders, abrasives, flavoring agents, foaming agents, and humectants. Alternatively the compositions may be fashioned into a tablet or solution form that may be placed under the tongue or otherwise dissolved in the mouth.

In certain circumstances it will be desirable to deliver the pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein parenterally, intravenously, intramuscularly, or even

intraperitoneally. Such approaches are well known to the skilled artisan, some of which are further described, for example, in U. S. Patent 5,543,158; U. S. Patent 5,641,515 and U. S. Patent 5,399,363. In certain embodiments, solutions of the active compounds as free base or pharmacologically acceptable salts may be prepared in water suitably  
5 mixed with a surfactant, such as hydroxypropylcellulose. Dispersions may also be prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene glycols, and mixtures thereof and in oils. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations generally will contain a preservative to prevent the growth of microorganisms.

Illustrative pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use include  
10 sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions (for example, see U. S. Patent 5,466,468). In all cases the form must be sterile and must be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms,  
15 such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (e.g., glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and/or vegetable oils. Proper fluidity may be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating, such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and/or  
20 by the use of surfactants. The prevention of the action of microorganisms can be facilitated by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars or sodium chloride. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by the use in  
25 the compositions of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

In one embodiment, for parenteral administration in an aqueous solution, the solution should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. These particular aqueous solutions are  
30 especially suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intraperitoneal administration. In this connection, a sterile aqueous medium that can be employed will

be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. For example, one dosage may be dissolved in 1 ml of isotonic NaCl solution and either added to 1000 ml of hypodermoclysis fluid or injected at the proposed site of infusion, (see for example, "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences" 15th Edition, pages 1035-1038 and 1570-  
5 1580). Some variation in dosage will necessarily occur depending on the condition of the subject being treated. Moreover, for human administration, preparations will of course preferably meet sterility, pyrogenicity, and the general safety and purity standards as required by FDA Office of Biologics standards.

In another embodiment of the invention, the compositions disclosed  
10 herein may be formulated in a neutral or salt form. Illustrative pharmaceutically-acceptable salts include the acid addition salts (formed with the free amino groups of the protein) and which are formed with inorganic acids such as, for example, hydrochloric or phosphoric acids, or such organic acids as acetic, oxalic, tartaric, mandelic, and the like. Salts formed with the free carboxyl groups can also be  
15 derived from inorganic bases such as, for example, sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, or ferric hydroxides, and such organic bases as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, histidine, procaine and the like. Upon formulation, solutions will be administered in a manner compatible with the dosage formulation and in such amount as is therapeutically effective.

20 The carriers can further comprise any and all solvents, dispersion media, vehicles, coatings, diluents, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, buffers, carrier solutions, suspensions, colloids, and the like. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutical active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active  
25 ingredient, its use in the therapeutic compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active ingredients can also be incorporated into the compositions. The phrase "pharmaceutically-acceptable" refers to molecular entities and compositions that do not produce an allergic or similar untoward reaction when administered to a human.

In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions may be  
30 delivered by intranasal sprays, inhalation, and/or other aerosol delivery vehicles. Methods for delivering genes, nucleic acids, and peptide compositions directly to the

lungs *via* nasal aerosol sprays has been described, *e.g.*, in U. S. Patent 5,756,353 and U. S. Patent 5,804,212. Likewise, the delivery of drugs using intranasal microparticle resins (Takenaga *et al.*, J Controlled Release 1998 Mar 2;52(1-2):81-7) and lysophosphatidyl-glycerol compounds (U. S. Patent 5,725,871) are also well-known in the pharmaceutical arts. Likewise, illustrative transmucosal drug delivery in the form of a polytetrafluoroethylene support matrix is described in U. S. Patent 5,780,045.

In certain embodiments, liposomes, nanocapsules, microparticles, lipid particles, vesicles, and the like, are used for the introduction of the compositions of the present invention into suitable host cells/organisms. In particular, the compositions of the present invention may be formulated for delivery either encapsulated in a lipid particle, a liposome, a vesicle, a nanosphere, or a nanoparticle or the like. Alternatively, compositions of the present invention can be bound, either covalently or non-covalently, to the surface of such carrier vehicles.

The formation and use of liposome and liposome-like preparations as potential drug carriers is generally known to those of skill in the art (see for example, Lasic, Trends Biotechnol 1998 Jul;16(7):307-21; Takakura, Nippon Rinsho 1998 Mar;56(3):691-5; Chandran *et al.*, Indian J Exp Biol. 1997 Aug;35(8):801-9; Margalit, Crit Rev Ther Drug Carrier Syst. 1995;12(2-3):233-61; U.S. Patent 5,567,434; U.S. Patent 5,552,157; U.S. Patent 5,565,213; U.S. Patent 5,738,868 and U.S. Patent 5,795,587, each specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

Liposomes have been used successfully with a number of cell types that are normally difficult to transfect by other procedures, including T cell suspensions, primary hepatocyte cultures and PC 12 cells (Renneisen *et al.*, J Biol Chem. 1990 Sep 25;265(27):16337-42; Muller *et al.*, DNA Cell Biol. 1990 Apr;9(3):221-9). In addition, liposomes are free of the DNA length constraints that are typical of viral-based delivery systems. Liposomes have been used effectively to introduce genes, various drugs, radiotherapeutic agents, enzymes, viruses, transcription factors, allosteric effectors and the like, into a variety of cultured cell lines and animals. Furthermore, the use of liposomes does not appear to be associated with autoimmune responses or unacceptable toxicity after systemic delivery.



In certain embodiments, liposomes are formed from phospholipids that are dispersed in an aqueous medium and spontaneously form multilamellar concentric bilayer vesicles (also termed multilamellar vesicles (MLVs)).

Alternatively, in other embodiments, the invention provides for  
5 pharmaceutically-acceptable nanocapsule formulations of the compositions of the present invention. Nanocapsules can generally entrap compounds in a stable and reproducible way (see, for example, Quintanar-Guerrero *et al.*, Drug Dev Ind Pharm. 1998 Dec;24(12):1113-28). To avoid side effects due to intracellular polymeric overloading, such ultrafine particles (sized around 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ ) may be designed using  
10 polymers able to be degraded *in vivo*. Such particles can be made as described, for example, by Couvreur *et al.*, Crit Rev Ther Drug Carrier Syst. 1988;5(1):1-20; zur Muhlen *et al.*, Eur J Pharm Biopharm. 1998 Mar;45(2):149-55; Zambaux *et al.* J Controlled Release. 1998 Jan 2;50(1-3):31-40; and U. S. Patent 5,145,684.

#### CANCER THERAPEUTIC METHODS

15 Immunologic approaches to cancer therapy are based on the recognition that cancer cells can often evade the body's defenses against aberrant or foreign cells and molecules, and that these defenses might be therapeutically stimulated to regain the lost ground, *e.g.* pgs. 623-648 in Klein, Immunology (Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1982). Numerous recent observations that various immune effectors can directly or  
20 indirectly inhibit growth of tumors has led to renewed interest in this approach to cancer therapy, *e.g.* Jager, et al., Oncology 2001;60(1):1-7; Renner, et al., Ann Hematol 2000 Dec;79(12):651-9.

Four-basic cell types whose function has been associated with antitumor cell immunity and the elimination of tumor cells from the body are: i) B-lymphocytes  
25 which secrete immunoglobulins into the blood plasma for identifying and labeling the nonself invader cells; ii) monocytes which secrete the complement proteins that are responsible for lysing and processing the immunoglobulin-coated target invader cells; iii) natural killer lymphocytes having two mechanisms for the destruction of tumor cells, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and natural killing; and iv) T-  
30 lymphocytes possessing antigen-specific receptors and having the capacity to recognize

a tumor cell carrying complementary marker molecules (Schreiber, H., 1989, in Fundamental Immunology (ed). W. E. Paul, pp. 923-955).

Cancer immunotherapy generally focuses on inducing humoral immune responses, cellular immune responses, or both. Moreover, it is well established that  
5 induction of CD4<sup>+</sup> T helper cells is necessary in order to secondarily induce either antibodies or cytotoxic CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. Polypeptide antigens that are selective or ideally specific for cancer cells, particularly colon cancer cells, offer a powerful approach for inducing immune responses against colon cancer, and are an important aspect of the present invention.

10 Therefore, in further aspects of the present invention, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein may be used to stimulate an immune response against cancer, particularly for the immunotherapy of colon cancer. Within such methods, the pharmaceutical compositions described herein are administered to a patient, typically a warm-blooded animal, preferably a human. A patient may or may not be afflicted with  
15 cancer. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered either prior to or following surgical removal of primary tumors and/or treatment such as administration of radiotherapy or conventional chemotherapeutic drugs. As discussed above, administration of the pharmaceutical compositions may be by any suitable method, including administration by intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular,  
20 subcutaneous, intranasal, intradermal, anal, vaginal, topical and oral routes.

Within certain embodiments, immunotherapy may be active immunotherapy, in which treatment relies on the *in vivo* stimulation of the endogenous host immune system to react against tumors with the administration of immune response-modifying agents (such as polypeptides and polynucleotides as provided  
25 herein).

Within other embodiments, immunotherapy may be passive immunotherapy, in which treatment involves the delivery of agents with established tumor-immune reactivity (such as effector cells or antibodies) that can directly or indirectly mediate antitumor effects and does not necessarily depend on an intact host  
30 immune system. Examples of effector cells include T cells as discussed above, T lymphocytes (such as CD8<sup>+</sup> cytotoxic T lymphocytes and CD4<sup>+</sup> T-helper tumor-

infiltrating lymphocytes), killer cells (such as Natural Killer cells and lymphokine-activated killer cells), B cells and antigen-presenting cells (such as dendritic cells and macrophages) expressing a polypeptide provided herein. T cell receptors and antibody receptors specific for the polypeptides recited herein may be cloned, expressed and  
5 transferred into other vectors or effector cells for adoptive immunotherapy. The polypeptides provided herein may also be used to generate antibodies or anti-idiotypic antibodies (as described above and in U.S. Patent No. 4,918,164) for passive immunotherapy.

Monoclonal antibodies may be labeled with any of a variety of labels for  
10 desired selective usages in detection, diagnostic assays or therapeutic applications (as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,090,365; 6,015,542; 5,843,398; 5,595,721; and 4,708,930, hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated individually). In each case, the binding of the labelled monoclonal antibody to the determinant site of the antigen will signal detection or delivery of a particular  
15 therapeutic agent to the antigenic determinant on the non-normal cell. A further object of this invention is to provide the specific monoclonal antibody suitably labelled for achieving such desired selective usages thereof.

Effector cells may generally be obtained in sufficient quantities for adoptive immunotherapy by growth *in vitro*, as described herein. Culture conditions for  
20 expanding single antigen-specific effector cells to several billion in number with retention of antigen recognition *in vivo* are well known in the art. Such *in vitro* culture conditions typically use intermittent stimulation with antigen, often in the presence of cytokines (such as IL-2) and non-dividing feeder cells. As noted above, immunoreactive polypeptides as provided herein may be used to rapidly expand  
25 antigen-specific T cell cultures in order to generate a sufficient number of cells for immunotherapy. In particular, antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic, macrophage, monocyte, fibroblast and/or B cells, may be pulsed with immunoreactive polypeptides or transfected with one or more polynucleotides using standard techniques well known in the art. For example, antigen-presenting cells can be transfected with a  
30 polynucleotide having a promoter appropriate for increasing expression in a recombinant virus or other expression system. Cultured effector cells for use in therapy

must be able to grow and distribute widely, and to survive long term *in vivo*. Studies have shown that cultured effector cells can be induced to grow *in vivo* and to survive long term in substantial numbers by repeated stimulation with antigen supplemented with IL-2 (*see*, for example, Cheever et al., *Immunological Reviews* 157:177, 1997).

5                   Alternatively, a vector expressing a polypeptide recited herein may be introduced into antigen presenting cells taken from a patient and clonally propagated *ex vivo* for transplant back into the same patient. Transfected cells may be reintroduced into the patient using any means known in the art, preferably in sterile form by intravenous, intracavitary, intraperitoneal or intratumor administration.

10                   Routes and frequency of administration of the therapeutic compositions described herein, as well as dosage, will vary from individual to individual, and may be readily established using standard techniques. In general, the pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered by injection (*e.g.*, intracutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous), intranasally (*e.g.*, by aspiration) or orally.

15                   Preferably, between 1 and 10 doses may be administered over a 52 week period. Preferably, 6 doses are administered, at intervals of 1 month, and booster vaccinations may be given periodically thereafter. Alternate protocols may be appropriate for individual patients. A suitable dose is an amount of a compound that, when administered as described above, is capable of promoting an anti-tumor immune

20                   response, and is at least 10-50% above the basal (*i.e.*, untreated) level. Such response can be monitored by measuring the anti-tumor antibodies in a patient or by vaccine-dependent generation of cytolytic effector cells capable of killing the patient's tumor cells *in vitro*. Such vaccines should also be capable of causing an immune response that leads to an improved clinical outcome (*e.g.*, more frequent remissions, complete or

25                   partial or longer disease-free survival) in vaccinated patients as compared to non-vaccinated patients. In general, for pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines comprising one or more polypeptides, the amount of each polypeptide present in a dose ranges from about 25 µg to 5 mg per kg of host. Suitable dose sizes will vary with the size of the patient, but will typically range from about 0.1 mL to about 5 mL.

30                   In general, an appropriate dosage and treatment regimen provides the active compound(s) in an amount sufficient to provide therapeutic and/or prophylactic

benefit. Such a response can be monitored by establishing an improved clinical outcome (*e.g.*, more frequent remissions, complete or partial, or longer disease-free survival) in treated patients as compared to non-treated patients. Increases in preexisting immune responses to a tumor protein generally correlate with an improved clinical outcome. Such immune responses may generally be evaluated using standard proliferation, cytotoxicity or cytokine assays, which may be performed using samples obtained from a patient before and after treatment.

#### CANCER DETECTION AND DIAGNOSTIC COMPOSITIONS, METHODS AND KITS

In general, a cancer may be detected in a patient based on the presence of one or more colon tumor proteins and/or polynucleotides encoding such proteins in a biological sample (for example, blood, sera, sputum urine and/or tumor biopsies) obtained from the patient. In other words, such proteins may be used as markers to indicate the presence or absence of a cancer such as colon cancer. In addition, such proteins may be useful for the detection of other cancers. The binding agents provided herein generally permit detection of the level of antigen that binds to the agent in the biological sample.

Polynucleotide primers and probes may be used to detect the level of mRNA encoding a tumor protein, which is also indicative of the presence or absence of a cancer. In general, a tumor sequence should be present at a level that is at least two-fold, preferably three-fold, and more preferably five-fold or higher in tumor tissue than in normal tissue of the same type from which the tumor arose. Expression levels of a particular tumor sequence in tissue types different from that in which the tumor arose are irrelevant in certain diagnostic embodiments since the presence of tumor cells can be confirmed by observation of predetermined differential expression levels, *e.g.*, 2-fold, 5-fold, etc, in tumor tissue to expression levels in normal tissue of the same type.

Other differential expression patterns can be utilized advantageously for diagnostic purposes. For example, in one aspect of the invention, overexpression of a tumor sequence in tumor tissue and normal tissue of the same type, but not in other normal tissue types, *e.g.* PBMCs, can be exploited diagnostically. In this case, the presence of metastatic tumor cells, for example in a sample taken from the circulation

or some other tissue site different from that in which the tumor arose, can be identified and/or confirmed by detecting expression of the tumor sequence in the sample, for example using RT-PCR analysis. In many instances, it will be desired to enrich for tumor cells in the sample of interest, e.g., PBMCs, using cell capture or other like techniques.

There are a variety of assay formats known to those of ordinary skill in the art for using a binding agent to detect polypeptide markers in a sample. *See, e.g.,* Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient may be determined by

- (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent;
- (b) detecting in the sample a level of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and
- (c) comparing the level of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value.

In a preferred embodiment, the assay involves the use of binding agent immobilized on a solid support to bind to and remove the polypeptide from the remainder of the sample. The bound polypeptide may then be detected using a detection reagent that contains a reporter group and specifically binds to the binding agent/polypeptide complex. Such detection reagents may comprise, for example, a binding agent that specifically binds to the polypeptide or an antibody or other agent that specifically binds to the binding agent, such as an anti-immunoglobulin, protein G, protein A or a lectin. Alternatively, a competitive assay may be utilized, in which a polypeptide is labeled with a reporter group and allowed to bind to the immobilized binding agent after incubation of the binding agent with the sample. The extent to which components of the sample inhibit the binding of the labeled polypeptide to the binding agent is indicative of the reactivity of the sample with the immobilized binding agent. Suitable polypeptides for use within such assays include full length colon tumor proteins and polypeptide portions thereof to which the binding agent binds, as described above.

The solid support may be any material known to those of ordinary skill in the art to which the tumor protein may be attached. For example, the solid support may be a test well in a microtiter plate or a nitrocellulose or other suitable membrane. Alternatively, the support may be a bead or disc, such as glass, fiberglass, latex or a

plastic material such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride. The support may also be a magnetic particle or a fiber optic sensor, such as those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,359,681. The binding agent may be immobilized on the solid support using a variety of techniques known to those of skill in the art, which are amply  
5 described in the patent and scientific literature. In the context of the present invention, the term "immobilization" refers to both noncovalent association, such as adsorption, and covalent attachment (which may be a direct linkage between the agent and functional groups on the support or may be a linkage by way of a cross-linking agent). Immobilization by adsorption to a well in a microtiter plate or to a membrane is  
10 preferred. In such cases, adsorption may be achieved by contacting the binding agent, in a suitable buffer, with the solid support for a suitable amount of time. The contact time varies with temperature, but is typically between about 1 hour and about 1 day. In general, contacting a well of a plastic microtiter plate (such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride) with an amount of binding agent ranging from about 10 ng to about  
15 10  $\mu$ g, and preferably about 100 ng to about 1  $\mu$ g, is sufficient to immobilize an adequate amount of binding agent.

Covalent attachment of binding agent to a solid support may generally be achieved by first reacting the support with a bifunctional reagent that will react with both the support and a functional group, such as a hydroxyl or amino group, on the  
20 binding agent. For example, the binding agent may be covalently attached to supports having an appropriate polymer coating using benzoquinone or by condensation of an aldehyde group on the support with an amine and an active hydrogen on the binding partner (*see, e.g.*, Pierce Immunotechnology Catalog and Handbook, 1991, at A12-A13).

25 In certain embodiments, the assay is a two-antibody sandwich assay. This assay may be performed by first contacting an antibody that has been immobilized on a solid support, commonly the well of a microtiter plate, with the sample, such that polypeptides within the sample are allowed to bind to the immobilized antibody. Unbound sample is then removed from the immobilized polypeptide-antibody  
30 complexes and a detection reagent (preferably a second antibody capable of binding to a different site on the polypeptide) containing a reporter group is added. The amount of

detection reagent that remains bound to the solid support is then determined using a method appropriate for the specific reporter group.

More specifically, once the antibody is immobilized on the support as described above, the remaining protein binding sites on the support are typically  
5 blocked. Any suitable blocking agent known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as bovine serum albumin or Tween 20™ (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO). The immobilized antibody is then incubated with the sample, and polypeptide is allowed to bind to the antibody. The sample may be diluted with a suitable diluent, such as phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) prior to incubation. In general, an appropriate contact  
10 time (*i.e.*, incubation time) is a period of time that is sufficient to detect the presence of polypeptide within a sample obtained from an individual with colon cancer at least about 95% of that achieved at equilibrium between bound and unbound polypeptide. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the time necessary to achieve equilibrium may be readily determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over  
15 a period of time. At room temperature, an incubation time of about 30 minutes is generally sufficient.

Unbound sample may then be removed by washing the solid support with an appropriate buffer, such as PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20™. The second antibody, which contains a reporter group, may then be added to the solid support.  
20 Preferred reporter groups include those groups recited above.

The detection reagent is then incubated with the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex for an amount of time sufficient to detect the bound polypeptide. An appropriate amount of time may generally be determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. Unbound detection reagent is then removed  
25 and bound detection reagent is detected using the reporter group. The method employed for detecting the reporter group depends upon the nature of the reporter group. For radioactive groups, scintillation counting or autoradiographic methods are generally appropriate. Spectroscopic methods may be used to detect dyes, luminescent groups and fluorescent groups. Biotin may be detected using avidin, coupled to a  
30 different reporter group (commonly a radioactive or fluorescent group or an enzyme). Enzyme reporter groups may generally be detected by the addition of substrate



(generally for a specific period of time), followed by spectroscopic or other analysis of the reaction products.

To determine the presence or absence of a cancer, such as colon cancer, the signal detected from the reporter group that remains bound to the solid support is generally compared to a signal that corresponds to a predetermined cut-off value. In one preferred embodiment, the cut-off value for the detection of a cancer is the average mean signal obtained when the immobilized antibody is incubated with samples from patients without the cancer. In general, a sample generating a signal that is three standard deviations above the predetermined cut-off value is considered positive for the cancer. In an alternate preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is determined using a Receiver Operator Curve, according to the method of Sackett et al., *Clinical Epidemiology: A Basic Science for Clinical Medicine*, Little Brown and Co., 1985, p. 106-7. Briefly, in this embodiment, the cut-off value may be determined from a plot of pairs of true positive rates (*i.e.*, sensitivity) and false positive rates (100%-specificity) that correspond to each possible cut-off value for the diagnostic test result. The cut-off value on the plot that is the closest to the upper left-hand corner (*i.e.*, the value that encloses the largest area) is the most accurate cut-off value, and a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method may be considered positive. Alternatively, the cut-off value may be shifted to the left along the plot, to minimize the false positive rate, or to the right, to minimize the false negative rate. In general, a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method is considered positive for a cancer.

In a related embodiment, the assay is performed in a flow-through or strip test format, wherein the binding agent is immobilized on a membrane, such as nitrocellulose. In the flow-through test, polypeptides within the sample bind to the immobilized binding agent as the sample passes through the membrane. A second, labeled binding agent then binds to the binding agent-polypeptide complex as a solution containing the second binding agent flows through the membrane. The detection of bound second binding agent may then be performed as described above. In the strip test format, one end of the membrane to which binding agent is bound is immersed in a solution containing the sample. The sample migrates along the membrane through a

region containing second binding agent and to the area of immobilized binding agent. Concentration of second binding agent at the area of immobilized antibody indicates the presence of a cancer. Typically, the concentration of second binding agent at that site generates a pattern, such as a line, that can be read visually. The absence of such a pattern indicates a negative result. In general, the amount of binding agent immobilized on the membrane is selected to generate a visually discernible pattern when the biological sample contains a level of polypeptide that would be sufficient to generate a positive signal in the two-antibody sandwich assay, in the format discussed above. Preferred binding agents for use in such assays are antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof. Preferably, the amount of antibody immobilized on the membrane ranges from about 25 ng to about 1 µg, and more preferably from about 50 ng to about 500 ng. Such tests can typically be performed with a very small amount of biological sample.

Of course, numerous other assay protocols exist that are suitable for use with the tumor proteins or binding agents of the present invention. The above descriptions are intended to be exemplary only. For example, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that the above protocols may be readily modified to use tumor polypeptides to detect antibodies that bind to such polypeptides in a biological sample. The detection of such tumor protein specific antibodies may correlate with the presence of a cancer.

A cancer may also, or alternatively, be detected based on the presence of T cells that specifically react with a tumor protein in a biological sample. Within certain methods, a biological sample comprising CD4<sup>+</sup> and/or CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells isolated from a patient is incubated with a tumor polypeptide, a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide and/or an APC that expresses at least an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, and the presence or absence of specific activation of the T cells is detected. Suitable biological samples include, but are not limited to, isolated T cells. For example, T cells may be isolated from a patient by routine techniques (such as by Ficoll/Hypaque density gradient centrifugation of peripheral blood lymphocytes). T cells may be incubated *in vitro* for 2-9 days (typically 4 days) at 37°C with polypeptide (*e.g.*, 5 - 25 µg/ml). It may be desirable to incubate another aliquot of a T cell sample

in the absence of tumor polypeptide to serve as a control. For CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells, activation is preferably detected by evaluating proliferation of the T cells. For CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells, activation is preferably detected by evaluating cytolytic activity. A level of proliferation that is at least two fold greater and/or a level of cytolytic activity that is at least 20% greater than in disease-free patients indicates the presence of a cancer in the patient.

As noted above, a cancer may also, or alternatively, be detected based on the level of mRNA encoding a tumor protein in a biological sample. For example, at least two oligonucleotide primers may be employed in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assay to amplify a portion of a tumor cDNA derived from a biological sample, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for (*i.e.*, hybridizes to) a polynucleotide encoding the tumor protein. The amplified cDNA is then separated and detected using techniques well known in the art, such as gel electrophoresis.

Similarly, oligonucleotide probes that specifically hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding a tumor protein may be used in a hybridization assay to detect the presence of polynucleotide encoding the tumor protein in a biological sample.

To permit hybridization under assay conditions, oligonucleotide primers and probes should comprise an oligonucleotide sequence that has at least about 60%, preferably at least about 75% and more preferably at least about 90%, identity to a portion of a polynucleotide encoding a tumor protein of the invention that is at least 10 nucleotides, and preferably at least 20 nucleotides, in length. Preferably, oligonucleotide primers and/or probes hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide described herein under moderately stringent conditions, as defined above. Oligonucleotide primers and/or probes which may be usefully employed in the diagnostic methods described herein preferably are at least 10-40 nucleotides in length. In a preferred embodiment, the oligonucleotide primers comprise at least 10 contiguous nucleotides, more preferably at least 15 contiguous nucleotides, of a DNA molecule having a sequence as disclosed herein. Techniques for both PCR based assays and hybridization assays are well known in the art (*see*, for example, Mullis et al., *Cold*

*Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.*, 51:263, 1987; Erlich ed., *PCR Technology*, Stockton Press, NY, 1989).

One preferred assay employs RT-PCR, in which PCR is applied in conjunction with reverse transcription. Typically, RNA is extracted from a biological sample, such as biopsy tissue, and is reverse transcribed to produce cDNA molecules. PCR amplification using at least one specific primer generates a cDNA molecule, which may be separated and visualized using, for example, gel electrophoresis. Amplification may be performed on biological samples taken from a test patient and from an individual who is not afflicted with a cancer. The amplification reaction may be performed on several dilutions of cDNA spanning two orders of magnitude. A two-fold or greater increase in expression in several dilutions of the test patient sample as compared to the same dilutions of the non-cancerous sample is typically considered positive.

In another aspect of the present invention, cell capture technologies may be used in conjunction, with, for example, real-time PCR to provide a more sensitive tool for detection of metastatic cells expressing colon tumor antigens. Detection of colon cancer cells in biological samples, e.g., bone marrow samples, peripheral blood, and small needle aspiration samples is desirable for diagnosis and prognosis in colon cancer patients.

Immunomagnetic beads coated with specific monoclonal antibodies to surface cell markers, or tetrameric antibody complexes, may be used to first enrich or positively select cancer cells in a sample. Various commercially available kits may be used, including Dynabeads® Epithelial Enrich (Dynal Biotech, Oslo, Norway), StemSep™ (StemCell Technologies, Inc., Vancouver, BC), and RosetteSep (StemCell Technologies). A skilled artisan will recognize that other methodologies and kits may also be used to enrich or positively select desired cell populations. Dynabeads® Epithelial Enrich contains magnetic beads coated with mAbs specific for two glycoprotein membrane antigens expressed on normal and neoplastic epithelial tissues. The coated beads may be added to a sample and the sample then applied to a magnet, thereby capturing the cells bound to the beads. The unwanted cells are washed away and the magnetically isolated cells eluted from the beads and used in further analyses.

RosetteSep can be used to enrich cells directly from a blood sample and consists of a cocktail of tetrameric antibodies that targets a variety of unwanted cells and crosslinks them to glycophorin A on red blood cells (RBC) present in the sample, forming rosettes. When centrifuged over Ficoll, targeted cells pellet along with the free  
5 RBC. The combination of antibodies in the depletion cocktail determines which cells will be removed and consequently which cells will be recovered. Antibodies that are available include, but are not limited to: CD2, CD3, CD4, CD5, CD8, CD10, CD11b, CD14, CD15, CD16, CD19, CD20, CD24, CD25, CD29, CD33, CD34, CD36, CD38, CD41, CD45, CD45RA, CD45RO, CD56, CD66B, CD66e, HLA-DR, IgE, and  
10 TCR $\alpha\beta$ .

Additionally, it is contemplated in the present invention that mAbs specific for colon tumor antigens can be generated and used in a similar manner. For example, mAbs that bind to tumor-specific cell surface antigens may be conjugated to magnetic beads, or formulated in a tetrameric antibody complex, and used to enrich or  
15 positively select metastatic colon tumor cells from a sample. Once a sample is enriched or positively selected, cells may be lysed and RNA isolated. RNA may then be subjected to RT-PCR analysis using colon tumor-specific primers in a real-time PCR assay as described herein. One skilled in the art will recognize that enriched or selected populations of cells may be analyzed by other methods (*e.g. in situ* hybridization or  
20 flow cytometry).

In another embodiment, the compositions described herein may be used as markers for the progression of cancer. In this embodiment, assays as described above for the diagnosis of a cancer may be performed over time, and the change in the level of reactive polypeptide(s) or polynucleotide(s) evaluated. For example, the assays  
25 may be performed every 24-72 hours for a period of 6 months to 1 year, and thereafter performed as needed. In general, a cancer is progressing in those patients in whom the level of polypeptide or polynucleotide detected increases over time. In contrast, the cancer is not progressing when the level of reactive polypeptide or polynucleotide either remains constant or decreases with time.

30 Certain *in vivo* diagnostic assays may be performed directly on a tumor. One such assay involves contacting tumor cells with a binding agent. The bound

binding agent may then be detected directly or indirectly via a reporter group. Such binding agents may also be used in histological applications. Alternatively, polynucleotide probes may be used within such applications.

As noted above, to improve sensitivity, multiple tumor protein markers  
5 may be assayed within a given sample. It will be apparent that binding agents specific for different proteins provided herein may be combined within a single assay. Further, multiple primers or probes may be used concurrently. The selection of tumor protein markers may be based on routine experiments to determine combinations that results in optimal sensitivity. In addition, or alternatively, assays for tumor proteins provided  
10 herein may be combined with assays for other known tumor antigens.

The present invention further provides kits for use within any of the above diagnostic methods. Such kits typically comprise two or more components necessary for performing a diagnostic assay. Components may be compounds, reagents, containers and/or equipment. For example, one container within a kit may  
15 contain a monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds to a tumor protein. Such antibodies or fragments may be provided attached to a support material, as described above. One or more additional containers may enclose elements, such as reagents or buffers, to be used in the assay. Such kits may also, or alternatively, contain a detection reagent as described above that contains a reporter group suitable for direct  
20 or indirect detection of antibody binding.

Alternatively, a kit may be designed to detect the level of mRNA encoding a tumor protein in a biological sample. Such kits generally comprise at least one oligonucleotide probe or primer, as described above, that hybridizes to a polynucleotide encoding a tumor protein. Such an oligonucleotide may be used, for  
25 example, within a PCR or hybridization assay. Additional components that may be present within such kits include a second oligonucleotide and/or a diagnostic reagent or container to facilitate the detection of a polynucleotide encoding a tumor protein.

The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

EXAMPLES

## EXAMPLE 1

## GENERATION OF COLON ADENOCARCINOMA-SPECIFIC SUBTRACTED cDNA LIBRARIES

5           Colon tumor subtracted cDNA libraries were constructed. Briefly, a pool of tester mRNA was collected from three colon adenocarcinoma samples showing moderate histological differentiation and no evidence of metastasis. Eight normal tissues, including brain, pancreas, bone marrow, liver, heart, lung, stomach and small intestine were represented in the driver mRNA pool. cDNA synthesis, hybridization  
10 and PCR amplification were performed according to the methods of Clontech (Palo Alto, CA), with minor modifications. In a first subtraction, the restriction enzymes PvuII, DraI, MscI and StuI were used to digest cDNAs. The tester to driver ratio was 1:40. In a second subtraction, DraI, MscI and StuI were used for cDNA digestion. A tester to driver ratio of 1:76 was employed. Following the PCR amplification steps, the  
15 cDNAs were cloned into the pCR2.1 plasmid vector. The libraries resulting from the first and second subtractions, named CPS1 and CPS2, respectively, were used to obtain clones for microarray analysis and sequencing. Inserts were PCR amplified and purified. Each clone was sequenced from one direction with either M13 Forward primer or M13 Reverse primer.

20           In another subtraction, a cDNA library was constructed in the PCR2.1 vector (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) by subtracting a pool of three colon tumors with a pool of normal colon, spleen, brain, liver, kidney, lung, stomach and small intestine using PCR subtraction methodologies (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). The subtraction was performed using a PCR-based protocol, which was modified to generate larger  
25 fragments. Within this protocol, tester and driver double stranded cDNA were separately digested with five restriction enzymes that recognize six-nucleotide restriction sites (MluI, MscI, PvuII, SalI and StuI). This digestion resulted in an average cDNA size of 600 bp, rather than the average size of 300 bp that results from digestion with RsaI according to the Clontech protocol. This modification did not  
30 affect the subtraction efficiency. Two tester populations were then created with different adapters, and the driver library remained without adapters.

The tester and driver libraries were then hybridized using excess driver cDNA. In the first hybridization step, driver was separately hybridized with each of the two tester cDNA populations. This resulted in populations of (a) unhybridized tester cDNAs, (b) tester cDNAs hybridized to other tester cDNAs, (c) tester cDNAs hybridized to driver cDNAs, and (d) unhybridized driver cDNAs. The two separate hybridization reactions were then combined, and rehybridized in the presence of additional denatured driver cDNA. Following this second hybridization, in addition to populations (a) through (d), a fifth population (e) was generated in which tester cDNA with one adapter hybridized to tester cDNA with the second adapter. Accordingly, the second hybridization step resulted in enrichment of differentially expressed sequences which could be used as templates for PCR amplification with adaptor-specific primers.

The ends were then filled in, and PCR amplification was performed using adaptor-specific primers. Only population (e), which contained tester cDNA that did not hybridize to driver cDNA, was amplified exponentially. A second PCR amplification step was then performed, to reduce background and further enrich differentially expressed sequences. This PCR-based subtraction technique normalizes differentially expressed cDNAs so that rare transcripts that are over-expressed in colon tumor tissue may be recoverable. Such transcripts would be difficult to recover by traditional subtraction methods.

The determined cDNA sequences for 333 clones from the colon tumor subtracted libraries are provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-333.

## EXAMPLE 2

### ANALYSIS OF SUBTRACTED cDNA SEQUENCES BY MICROARRAY ANALYSIS

In additional studies, subtracted cDNA sequences were analyzed by microarray analysis to evaluate their expression in tumor and normal tissues. Using this approach, cDNA sequences are PCR amplified and their mRNA expression profiles in tumor and normal tissues are examined using cDNA microarray technology essentially as described (Shena *et al.*, 1995). In brief, the clones are arrayed onto glass slides as multiple replicas, with each location corresponding to a unique cDNA clone (as many as 5500 clones can be arrayed on a single slide, or chip). Each chip is



hybridized with a pair of cDNA probes that are fluorescence-labeled with Cy3 and Cy5, respectively. Typically, 1 µg of polyA<sup>+</sup> RNA is used to generate each cDNA probe. After hybridization, the chips are scanned and the fluorescence intensity recorded for both Cy3 and Cy5 channels. There are multiple built-in quality control steps. First, the probe quality is monitored using a panel of ubiquitously expressed genes. Secondly, the control plate also can include yeast DNA fragments of which complementary RNA may be spiked into the probe synthesis for measuring the quality of the probe and the sensitivity of the analysis. Currently, the technology offers a sensitivity of 1 in 100,000 copies of mRNA. Finally, the reproducibility of this technology can be ensured by including duplicated control cDNA elements at different locations.

Analysis of colon tumor subtracted clones by microarray analysis on Colon Chip 3 identified the sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO:335-377 as being at least two-fold overexpressed in colon tumors versus normal tissues.

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### EXAMPLE 3

#### IDENTIFICATION OF NORMAL COLON CDNAS

Clones were derived from a characterization of a primary normal colon library. Two normal colon tissue samples were represented in the mRNA pool. These clones were sequenced and data base searches performed. SEQ ID NO:334 disclosed herein showed no homology to known sequences.

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### EXAMPLE 4

#### ANALYSIS OF C592S cDNA EXPRESSION USING REAL-TIME PCR

The colon tumor antigen, C592S (SEQ ID NO:348), was isolated from the subtraction library described in Example 1 and was found by microarray analysis to be overexpressed in colon tumors as compared to normal colon tissue. This sequence shows no significant similarity to known sequences in Genbank. The expression pattern of this gene was further analyzed by real-time PCR, as described below, and was found to be overexpressed in colon tumor while it was expressed at lower levels in normal colon. No expression was observed in a panel of other normal tissues. This

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data indicates that C592S may be valuable as a tumor immunotherapeutic or diagnostic tool.

The first-strand cDNA to be used in the quantitative real-time PCR was synthesized from 20µg of total RNA that had been treated with DNase I (Amplification  
5 Grade, Gibco BRL Life Technology, Gaithersburg, MD), using Superscript Reverse Transcriptase (RT) (Gibco BRL Life Technology, Gaithersburg, MD). Real-time PCR was performed with a GeneAmp™ 5700 sequence detection system (PE Biosystems, Foster City, CA). The 5700 system uses SYBR™ green, a fluorescent dye that only intercalates into double stranded DNA, and a set of gene-specific forward and reverse  
10 primers. The increase in fluorescence is monitored during the whole amplification process. The optimal concentration of primers was determined using a checkerboard approach and a pool of cDNAs from breast tumors was used in this process. The PCR reaction was performed in 25µl volumes that include 2.5µl of SYBR green buffer, 2µl of cDNA template and 2.5µl each of the forward and reverse primers for the gene of  
15 interest. The cDNAs used for RT reactions were diluted 1:10 for each gene of interest and 1:100 for the β-actin control. In order to quantitate the amount of specific cDNA (and hence initial mRNA) in the sample, a standard curve is generated for each run using the plasmid DNA containing the gene of interest. Standard curves were generated using the Ct values determined in the real-time PCR which were related to the initial  
20 cDNA concentration used in the assay. Standard dilution ranging from 20-2x10<sup>6</sup> copies of the gene of interest was used for this purpose. In addition, a standard curve was generated for β-actin ranging from 200fg-2000fg. This enabled standardization of the initial RNA content of a tissue sample to the amount of β-actin for comparison purposes. The mean copy number for each group of tissues tested was normalized to a  
25 constant amount of β-actin, allowing the evaluation of the over-expression levels seen with each of the genes.

## EXAMPLE 5

## PEPTIDE PRIMING OF T-HELPER LINES

Generation of CD4<sup>+</sup> T helper lines and identification of peptide epitopes derived from tumor-specific antigens that are capable of being recognized by CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in the context of HLA class II molecules, is carried out as follows:

Fifteen-mer peptides overlapping by 10 amino acids, derived from a tumor-specific antigen, are generated using standard procedures. Dendritic cells (DC) are derived from PBMC of a normal donor using GM-CSF and IL-4 by standard protocols. CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells are generated from the same donor as the DC using MACS beads (Miltenyi Biotec, Auburn, CA) and negative selection. DC are pulsed overnight with pools of the 15-mer peptides, with each peptide at a final concentration of 0.25 µg/ml. Pulsed DC are washed and plated at 1 x 10<sup>4</sup> cells/well of 96-well V-bottom plates and purified CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells are added at 1 x 10<sup>5</sup>/well. Cultures are supplemented with 60 ng/ml IL-6 and 10 ng/ml IL-12 and incubated at 37°C. Cultures are restimulated as above on a weekly basis using DC generated and pulsed as above as antigen presenting cells, supplemented with 5 ng/ml IL-7 and 10 U/ml IL-2. Following 4 *in vitro* stimulation cycles, resulting CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell lines (each line corresponding to one well) are tested for specific proliferation and cytokine production in response to the stimulating pools of peptide with an irrelevant pool of peptides used as a control.

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## EXAMPLE 6

## GENERATION OF TUMOR-SPECIFIC CTL LINES USING IN VITRO WHOLE-GENE PRIMING

Using *in vitro* whole-gene priming with tumor antigen-vaccinia infected DC (see, for example, Yee et al, *The Journal of Immunology*, 157(9):4079-86, 1996), human CTL lines are derived that specifically recognize autologous fibroblasts transduced with a specific tumor antigen, as determined by interferon-γ ELISPOT analysis. Specifically, dendritic cells (DC) are differentiated from monocyte cultures derived from PBMC of normal human donors by growing for five days in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum, 50 ng/ml human GM-CSF and 30 ng/ml human IL-4. Following culture, DC are infected overnight with tumor antigen-recombinant vaccinia virus at a multiplicity of infection (M.O.I) of five, and matured overnight by

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the addition of 3  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  CD40 ligand. Virus is then inactivated by UV irradiation. CD8+ T cells are isolated using a magnetic bead system, and priming cultures are initiated using standard culture techniques. Cultures are restimulated every 7-10 days using autologous primary fibroblasts retrovirally transduced with previously identified tumor antigens. Following four stimulation cycles, CD8+ T cell lines are identified that specifically produce interferon- $\gamma$  when stimulated with tumor antigen-transduced autologous fibroblasts. Using a panel of HLA-mismatched B-LCL lines transduced with a vector expressing a tumor antigen, and measuring interferon- $\gamma$  production by the CTL lines in an ELISPOT assay, the HLA restriction of the CTL lines is determined.

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#### EXAMPLE 7

##### GENERATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ANTI-TUMOR ANTIGEN MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

Mouse monoclonal antibodies are raised against *E. coli* derived tumor antigen proteins as follows: Mice are immunized with Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA) containing 50  $\mu\text{g}$  recombinant tumor protein, followed by a subsequent intraperitoneal boost with Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA) containing 10 $\mu\text{g}$  recombinant protein. Three days prior to removal of the spleens, the mice are immunized intravenously with approximately 50 $\mu\text{g}$  of soluble recombinant protein.

The spleen of a mouse with a positive titer to the tumor antigen is removed, and a single-cell suspension made and used for fusion to SP2/O myeloma cells to generate B cell hybridomas. The supernatants from the hybrid clones are tested by ELISA for specificity to recombinant tumor protein, and epitope mapped using peptides that spanned the entire tumor protein sequence. The mAbs are also tested by flow cytometry for their ability to detect tumor protein on the surface of cells stably transfected with the cDNA encoding the tumor protein.

25

## CLAIMS

What is claimed:

1. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) sequences provided in SEQ ID NO:1-377;
- (b) complements of the sequences provided in SEQ ID NO:1-377;
- (c) sequences consisting of at least 20 contiguous residues of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO:1-377;
- (d) sequences that hybridize to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO:1-377, under highly stringent conditions;
- (e) sequences having at least 75% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO:1-377;
- (f) sequences having at least 90% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO:1-377; and
- (g) degenerate variants of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO:1-377.

2. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) sequences encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 1; and
- (b) sequences having at least 70% identity to a sequence encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 1; and
- (c) sequences having at least 90% identity to a sequence encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 1.

3. An expression vector comprising a polynucleotide of claim 1 operably linked to an expression control sequence.

4. A host cell transformed or transfected with an expression vector according to claim 3.

5. An isolated antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a polypeptide of claim 2.

6. A method for detecting the presence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
- (b) contacting the biological sample with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide of claim 2;
- (c) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and
- (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide to a predetermined cut-off value and therefrom determining the presence of a cancer in the patient.

7. A fusion protein comprising at least one polypeptide according to claim 2.

8. An oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO:1-377 under highly stringent conditions.

9. A method for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a tumor protein, comprising contacting T cells with at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) polypeptides according to claim 2;
- (b) polynucleotides according to claim 1; and
- (c) antigen-presenting cells that express a polynucleotide according to claim 1,

under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells.

10. An isolated T cell population, comprising T cells prepared according to the method of claim 9.

11. A composition comprising a first component selected from the group consisting of physiologically acceptable carriers and immunostimulants, and a second component selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) polypeptides according to claim 2;
- (b) polynucleotides according to claim 1;
- (c) antibodies according to claim 5;
- (d) fusion proteins according to claim 7;
- (e) T cell populations according to claim 10; and
- (f) antigen presenting cells that express a polypeptide according to claim 2.

12. A method for stimulating an immune response in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a composition of claim 11.

13. A method for the treatment of a colon cancer in a patient, comprising administering to the patient a composition of claim 11.

14. A method for determining the presence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
- (b) contacting the biological sample with an oligonucleotide according to claim 8;
- (c) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and
- (d) compare the amount of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence of the cancer in the patient.

15. A diagnostic kit comprising at least one oligonucleotide according to claim 8.

16. A diagnostic kit comprising at least one antibody according to claim 5 and a detection reagent, wherein the detection reagent comprises a reporter group.

17. A method for the treatment of colon cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) incubating CD4+ and/or CD8+ T cells isolated from a patient with at least one component selected from the group consisting of: (i) polypeptides according to claim 2; (ii) polynucleotides according to claim 1; and (iii) antigen presenting cells that express a polypeptide of claim 2, such that T cell proliferate;

(b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient.



## SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Corixa Coporation  
Meagher, Madeleine Joy  
King, Gordon E.  
Xu, Jiangchun  
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<120> COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THE  
THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF COLON CANCER

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<400> 5
cctgacattc ctgccttctt ataataagaa aaataaaaaca aaatagtgtt gaagtgttg 60
ggcggcgaaa atttttgggg ggtggaatgg agagagaatg ggcgatgttt ctgagggtg 120
cttcaagcgg gattaggggc ggcgtgggaa cctagagtgg gagagattaa gctgaaggga 180
ggtcttgtgg taaggggtga tattgtgggg atgttaaa 218

```

```

<210> 6
<211> 495
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(495)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 6
aaaaagaaaa aaaaagccaa atacattttc tgacattgta agattgcctt actgtctgtc 60
attccttatt gctggcccct ttctcaggcc ggaggccaag tggaggagaa ggaaaggaaa 120

```

```

tgatcgaacg ggcattgtgt caagtgggca tgccactggg aaataccacc agtttaccct 180
gaaacattgt cctcagagga gtaggaaagt ggattttgaa tctctatatt gctcaaaagt 240
tcagttcctg agatactgat gactgagagt gctgctggga aattttcagg attgtgtggt 300
cttttggggg tttttgtttt ttttttttaa gacaaagtgt accgctgttc actgtccacg 360
tgatcagttg taagattaca atgctgcatg ctagtgtggt acataagata caattccagt 420
gatggaaggc ggttataatg gatggtggtg tgtacaanat ggcactgccca tctttgagca 480
gagcccagct ctgca 495

```

```

<210> 7
<211> 363
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)... (363)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 7
ccttcggaca gtagataagt atccaaagca gtgtggggcaa aaagagtaag caacatcccc 60
tgggattttt cccatgtggg tatcactgag caaagctgct gtaggaagat atgtagatta 120
atgggaaatg cagggttatt atggaggaaa taactcacag gatgatttca tagcctggct 180
aaattactac ttgattaact cctgataaaa ctgagagcgc acaaagcgag gcagagaatc 240
cttttccatc agggcatgga ttcttttctg ggccatgtca aagctgctca nggaaagggt 300
ccaccagggt tcttcattgt gatgtcctta gtgaagtggg caatattcac ctctttagga 360
gcc 363

```

```

<210> 8
<211> 403
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 8
ctgtccaatg gcaacatgac cctcactcta ctgagcgtca aaaggaacga tgcaggatcc 60
tatgaatgtg aaatacagaa cccagcgagt gccaaaccga gtgaccagc caccctgaat 120
gtcctctatg gccagatggg ccccaccatt tccccctcaa aggccaatta ccgtccaggg 180
gaaaatctga acctctcctg ccacgcagcc tctaaccac ctgcacagta ctcttggttt 240
atcaatggga cgttcacgca atccacacaa gagctcttta tcccaacat cactgtgaat 300
aatagcggat cctatatgtg ccaagcccat aactcagcca ctggcctcaa taggaccaca 360
gtcacgatga ccacagtctc tgggaagtgt cctgtcctct cag 403

```

```

<210> 9
<211> 331
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 9
tttttaactc ctctcgtctt gatgggacat ttgttaccct tttttcatag tgaaattgtg 60
tttcaggctt agtctgacct ttctggtttc ttcattttct tccattactt aggaaagagt 120
ggaaaactcca ctaaaatttc totgtgttgt tacagtotta gaggttgacg tactatattg 180
taagcttttg tgtttgttta attagcaata gggatggtag gattcaaagt tgtgtcattt 240
agaagtggaa gctattagca ccaatgacat aaatacatat aagacacaca actaaaatgt 300
catgttatta acagttatta gggtgtcatt t 331

```

```

<210> 10
<211> 253
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 10  
 ccaggcccca ggtctcctat ttgggagaac cactgcctc tgctgcctc tccaactact 60  
 gctgggctgc ggcccaggcg ccttcaacga ccatttttagg gttctgatga aagcaccttc 120  
 ggcttctaag gtgcaggctg ggaaacaagg tgggggcccc catagcctgg tgtctcagca 180  
 tggagcttag tgccaagtcc tgtgccagag acacctgatg tgtaaagagg gaagagggca 240  
 cacttgggag tgg 253

<210> 11  
 <211> 298  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(298)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 11  
 cctacagact tanctcttct tggacacacc cacgngcgcg ccacggcngc cagtggctctt 60  
 ggtgtgctgg cctcngacac naaggcccca gaagtgcgc agccctctat gggcccgaat 120  
 cttcttcagt cgtccagggt cttcacggag cttgttgtcc agaccattgg ctaggacctg 180  
 gctgtatttt ccaccttcta catccttctg tctgttcaag aaccagtctg ggatcttgta 240  
 ctggcggtgga ttctgcataa tgggtatcac acgttccacc tnatnctcag tgagttct 298

<210> 12  
 <211> 344  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 12  
 ctgtagtccc agttactcgg gaggctgagg caggagaatc gcttgaacctt gggaggtgga 60  
 gattgcagtg agcccagatc gcaccactgc actccagtct ggcaacagag caagactoca 120  
 tctcaaaaag aaaagaaaag aagactctga cctgtactct tgaatacaag tttctgatac 180  
 cactgcactg tctgagaatt tccaaaactt taatgaacta actgacagct tcatgaaact 240  
 gtccaccaag atcaagcaga gaaaataatt aatttcatgg gactaaagga actaatgagg 300  
 ataataatatt cataatattt tatttgaaat tttgctgatt cttt 344

<210> 13  
 <211> 230  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 13  
 ccttattttct cttgtccttt cgtacaggga ggaatttgaa gtagatagaa accgacctgg 60  
 attactcggg tctgaactca gatcacgtag gactttaatc gttgaacaaa cgaaccttta 120  
 atagcggctg caccatcggg atgtcctgat ccaacatcga ggtcgtaaac cctattgttg 180  
 atatggactc tagaatagga ttgcgctggt atccctaggg taacttgttc 230

<210> 14  
 <211> 216  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 14  
 cctgacattc ctgccttctt ataataagaa aaataaaaca aaatagtgtt gaagtgttg 60  
 ggcggcgaaa atttttgggg ggtggaatgg agagagaatg ggcgatgttt ctcagggtg 120  
 cttcaagcgg gattaggggc ggcgtgggaa cctagagtgg gagagattaa gctgaaggga 180

gggtcttgtgg taaggggtga tattgtgggg atgtta 216

<210> 15  
 <211> 159  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 15  
 ctgggtggtga ttgcacacga cgtggatccc atcgagctgg ttgtcttctt gcctgccctg 60  
 tgtcgtaaaa tgggggtccc ttactgcatt atcaagggaa aggcaagact gggacgtcta 120  
 gtccacagga agacctgcac cactgtcgcc ttcacacag 159

<210> 16  
 <211> 462  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(462)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 16  
 ccatacacaag ccacgagggc tggatgatac cttaacatga gacagccaaa tgcttaggca 60  
 gataaaatgg ggtccctgga gaatctccaa gcgtcccaag aatgtttaca ttagatgctt 120  
 ttgggtcggg gaggaacct gccagggct tgtctgggca tcccacagt aactggagcc 180  
 tgacgtacgc actgggggaa gtgggtggg ccacggggaa ttcttcacg gggaagagaa 240  
 gcctgctctc ttccgctcct gtagtgactg taccagccag accaggaaga ccctggggtc 300  
 cangggggac cacgttctcc actgagaccg ttagctcctg gtttccact ttcacccttg 360  
 acaccctgag ggccagggct tcccctagga cctggcatgc ctggtggtcc tgcaagaccc 420  
 cgtgctccag tgatcccagc aatcccaagt gggcctggag ct 462

<210> 17  
 <211> 103  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(103)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 17  
 cgccccaaac cctncttggg ctaatgaaat gcantnttta ntgcanagat gttntaaggt 60  
 gcaatatatn tnttcctttc ccgtgggttt agagccaanc tca 103

<210> 18  
 <211> 365  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 18  
 aaatgtggtc aggggtttta tagtattttt tgtttaatct ttttggttat tgaaaaaat 60  
 agaacagtcc actgtccagc agaggctgct tcaactctat tgctcgcagg gctcattctg 120  
 catggatctg tgtttcagga tgctgcâagg acaactctgc gggcaggaag gcccttgac 180  
 ccaacgctgt agcataggtc ctgctctgtg gatgggggaa gccagggggc acatacgtcc 240  
 ccatgccgcc ccctccaaag actcctcgtc ggtgctgagg caggagtggt taatcttcca 300  
 ggttatcata ctgggacaca acagtcacac tgctctggcg cttgccgtgt gggttggtact 360

ggtac

365

&lt;210&gt; 19

&lt;211&gt; 289

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 19

```
ctgtaccctc cttccctctt ggcagggaga gaaggggcct cccagggaact tcccctcccc 60
cttagaacag gggggtgcga gctggtatgg atgccctcct gggcttcctg ggggctctgc 120
ccactccaga ctccagtttg tccaccccct gcagggtcct acatgcctaa gagagccctt 180
gtggttagagg ccagcttgct aggcagctag gcaggagacc cctacaaggt ccaggtaaag 240
gccagggctg ccagagccag cagactggtg aggtgggacc cagcccagg 289
```

&lt;210&gt; 20

&lt;211&gt; 479

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 20

```
ctgtcctctg ttactcagat acagttccaa aactaagcga ttatataagc acatccatat 60
tttagggcta ctctaagtta aaaacctttt ctcttgtttc agagttattt acatcaaatt 120
aagacattta caaattgttc atagtataca atagcccaaa tatgattttc acctatgctg 180
tgtaaagaag ttaagcattc gtaagtttgt ctaataaatt cagtgcactt ttttccataa 240
cacgagctat tctaaatggt ttacatttct ttcagtgcac atttccaaat tcattaaaca 300
gaatgaaatc aatgttatta aatggctata tcataatatt caagcatatt atggaatcta 360
taccacagtg ggattcacgt caatactata attcactcta gaaaaacatc acaggcacac 420
acaaaataaa gaacaaaatt tgattttttt ttataaatgt aaagtatact atctacttt 479
```

&lt;210&gt; 21

&lt;211&gt; 343

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 21

```
aaatttttta ggttaatttt cttgctgtga tatatatgag gaatttacta ctttatgtcc 60
tgctctctaa actacatcct gaactcgacg tcctgaggta taatacaaca gagcactttt 120
tgaggcaatt gaaaaaccaa cctacactct tcggtgctta gagagatctg ctgtctccca 180
aataagcttt tgatctgcc agtgaattta ctgtactcca aatgattgct ttcttttctg 240
gtgatatctg tgcttctcat aattactgaa agctgcaata ttttagtaat accttcggga 300
tcactgtccc ccatcttccg tgtagagca aagtgaagag ttt 343
```

&lt;210&gt; 22

&lt;211&gt; 599

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(599)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 22

```
ccattgctca acttgaatgg ctgcctgggt cgggcagaag gccaggtcct catggcttcc 60
catccctaata gaccggaata catgggctgc caggtcagat gtgggccaca tgggaagtcc 120
cagctctatt ctagaaaatg catgtaccat cagcttactg atagacattt actgaacttg 180
ggtatgccag atccacaggg ggcccagag atgaggggga taagaagggt tctgaaggca 240
tggtacagaa ggtgccagca gaggtatggg ctaggggagg caggagagac acagagcagg 300
```

```

catcctaaag gaggcagcat ttgtgttga gcttgaagaa gtggattgtt tgcaccgcct 360
gggcaaaggg aaggtgtgtg ttcagggcat cgagagtact gcacaaaggc tgaagccan 420
ggcagtagag aagagaatcc actaagaagg agccaatgaa gaaaaaaaag agaaaagaat 480
cgaagggtgga tagggaaaga catgctgtcc cgcagagggtt aaaggggttc tcacctcaag 540
ccagcagttc tcaaaccttg tcagcagtgg agccctttgt tctgatgaca gcctactca 599

```

```

<210> 23
<211> 153
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 23
aaaaaggttt atgtgtgtcg aggcagttgt aaaggattta ctgcagaatc aagcccactt 60
ttaggcttag gaccaggttc taactatcta aaaatattga ctgataacaa aaagtgttct 120
aaatgtggct attctgatcc atagttgttt ttt 153

```

```

<210> 24
<211> 555
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(555)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 24
aaaggaancc ancaccatnt cagagtacat aagtggctat cagagaagcc agccgatatg 60
gattggcctg cagacccac agaagangca gcannggcag tggattgatg gggccatgta 120
tctgtacaga tcctggntng gcaagtccat ggggtgggaac aagcactgtg ctgagatgag 180
ctccaataac aaccttttaa cttggagcat gcaacgaatg caacaagcgc caacacttcc 240
tgtgcaagta cgcaccatag agcaagaatc aagattctgc taactcctgc acagncccgt 300
cctnttctct tctgctagcc tggctaaatc tgctcattat ttcagagggg aaacctanca 360
aactaagagt gataagggcc ctactacact ggctttttta ggcttagaga cagaactttt 420
agcattggcc cagtagtggc ttntagctct aaatgtttgc cccgccatcc ctttccacag 480
tatccttctt cctcctccc ctgtctctgg ctgtctcgag cagtctagaa gagtgcactt 540
ncagcctatg aaaca 555

```

```

<210> 25
<211> 271
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 25
cctaggagag ggcgggggct gctgtgatcc gagagctccc tgacgccccca accttccccg 60
aacgcagcta acgagctcgt gacatccgct gacatcgcca ccggtctgct ttggagggat 120
ctagcgagag tcacctacc caccctact gccaggggag gggctcgttg cccacagag 180
gagagaaaaa caaggactat aatgcacttc gcaaaatgta aggggcccgc ttcacgccag 240
cggggccttc tgggactttg aattcaacca g 271

```

```

<210> 26
<211> 210
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 26
aaaatgggct tttgcttttc taggtcatta acgtttttta tttagtttct ttagccaata 60
gtggctgagt ttcgcacttg attttcaata ttttatagta agaaatgaca aactgctttg 120

```

gttcattttca taaacaaact ctgcatttag ataaactatta aaggttgtta agatgaagat 180  
 ttactgtttc tttgttactc gttggtacag 210

<210> 27  
 <211> 282  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 27  
 ctgcgtgaag atccacaacc agctcatctc gtccgtctcc aacatcacct gcccacactt 60  
 tgatgccagc atttgcaccc cgggctccat cacattcatg cccaatggat gctgcaaggc 120  
 ctgcacccct cgcaatgaga ccagggtgcc ctgctccacc gtccccgtca ccacggaggc 180  
 ttctgacgcc ggctgcacca agaccgtcct catgaatcat tgcctccgggt cctgcggggc 240  
 atttgtcatg tactcggcca gggcccaggc cctggaccac ag 282

<210> 28  
 <211> 333  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)... (333)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 28  
 gtgtcggcag ggttgacctc cgtggcgagg taggtgccgt cttccacgca gtgggtaacg 60  
 ggcttctggc tgcacctctt ggggtggcag atgatgccac ttccaccctc caggcagaca 120  
 cagttcttgc agtogaactc gaagtgtctc ccaaactctc tgggcacatt gtcagggtccc 180  
 acacagccgc aggtcttcac gcagacatca aagccaggag cgtagttcat ggtgcctca 240  
 ggacagaagc agccttcac caggactgtg ttgttctgct gggaggagct gggatttgca 300  
 cgtgggctct tntgcanggg ccacaggacc tcg 333

<210> 29  
 <211> 220  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 29  
 aaatgtctgc atgcagccag ccatcaaata gtgaatggtc tctctttggc tgggaattaca 60  
 aaactcagag aaatgtgtca tcaggagaac atcataaccc atgaaggata aaagcccca 120  
 atggtggtaa ctgataatag cactaatgtc ttaagatttg gtcacactct cacctagggtg 180  
 agcgcaattga gccagtgggt ctaaagtcta catactccaa 220

<210> 30  
 <211> 435  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 30  
 ccagaggaga tctgcagagg ggctgcaagt tctggtctca ggggtggtaa agggcacaag 60  
 aggtggctct agggcagagc tgtgtgggac caagggtctt gctgacaaca gcctcaactc 120  
 cagacctctc tgtgggtctgt ttctcctgcc aggtccctgt tgtgcccagt gccatgcctt 180  
 agatggaatt gagtgtgcca gtcctaggac ctttctacga gaaaataaac cttgtataaa 240  
 gtataccgga cactacttca taaccacttt actctactcc ttcttcctgg gatgttttgg 300  
 tgtggatcga ttctgttttg gacacactgg cactgcagta gggaagctgt tgacgcttgg 360  
 aggacttggg atttgggtgg ttgttgacct tattttgcta attactggag ggctgatgcc 420  
 aagtgatggc agcaa 435



<210> 31  
 <211> 400  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 31  
 ccagccacgc ttacgttccc atcacactga tgactccggg tttggcgagc acaggagcgc 60  
 aaaccttttc acattctttc tgtgatccaa atttgttttc gtttccacca caacctccat 120  
 accagaatct tgcacagctt ttggtgtttg gatcatagta ccattttaat atgaaatccc 180  
 tgcaagttcc ttcgtctttc ggcaacttgc atatatctgt ttcagtgaga gccaatgggt 240  
 ctgtgctcac cattagattg atggttgaac tagaagctga ccttgctggc tgtggagggtg 300  
 ggggctgaga tttcttttga ctgaaacttc cgtggtaggt ggctctgacc tgagacctca 360  
 ggtagcagac cacagccaca tggatatgtct gcccagcgag 400

<210> 32  
 <211> 325  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 32  
 ctgcagtttt tgactcgtcc tgggaaactg gcactgagac tcaggggtgt aacatttcac 60  
 ctccctgaaa tcaaattccag aaatctcagg cgagcagcgt atataaaaag ccacagggga 120  
 aaaaaggaat acggactcag caactcttag gtgctctgag cctcttccca agccttctgg 180  
 ttctgtgagc atttcattga aagaaaatgg aataacagag ttttagaaga aaaactgtat 240  
 ttggtcttgc aagagaaaag tatattcata taaaactcag ttctcaacta tttgccaaag 300  
 ttacttcttt tgtttccaac attta 325

<210> 33  
 <211> 292  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 33  
 gcttctagga ggtggcacgg tgcacgcaa gatggctgtg tccacagagg agctggaggc 60  
 cacggttcag gaagtccctg ggagactgaa gagccaccag tttttccagt ccacatggga 120  
 cactgttgcc ttcatgtttt tcctcacett catgggcacc gtgctgctcc tgcgtgctgt 180  
 ggtcgtcgcc cactgctgct gctgcagctc cccggggccc cgaggggaaa gcccagga 240  
 ggaaagaccc aaggggagtgg ataacttggc cctggaacco tgaccctgtg tc 292

<210> 34  
 <211> 112  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 34  
 ccaatgacac tgaccactac tttctgcgct atgctgtgct gccgcgggag gtggtctgca 60  
 ccgaaaacct caccctctgg aagaagctct tgccctgtag ttccaaggca gg 112

<210> 35  
 <211> 556  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 35  
 aaaatcccta ttgcaagcct aacactgacc tcgctagtaa ctcttaaggc aatcaagacg 60  
 gaacatgtgt ttggcccccga gatgcacgaa tcctgccctc cctcaacct ttgttcatcc 120  
 taacagacca acctggctcc tgcattaata tggagtgggg agaacagcaa aacaattcac 180

```

tgtatgtaca aaagacaatt cagtgc aaac ctagaaactt ctcttagtca atagtttcca 240
attttctgag acgagggtctt gctccatcac ccaggccgga gtgcagtggc acgatcttag 300
ctcactgcaa actccacctc ccagggtcac gggatcctcc caccctcagcc tcccagtag 360
ctgggactac aggcattgcac caccacaccc agctaatttt tgtattttta gtagagacag 420
ggttttgcca tgttgcccag gctgggtctcg aactcctggg ctcaagcaat tcgcccacct 480
gagcctoccca aagtgtctggg attacaggcg tgaaccacca caccgcgcct caaatTTTct 540
tattgccctt gagcaa
556

```

<210> 36  
 <211> 404  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 36
ttggttactt cttttaatgt attcaaaaat gttgaacaca tacagaactg aattaagaag 60
caacaactgc cctatggaag agctgtatta gtacagaatg cttttaagaa ccaaggacaa 120
attttcagta ttgaagaaga caacatacat aaaaagcact ccaaattcat ttctaattcc 180
ttcaatacca tgctaaagtt cttttttaga gggtagtctt cttaacaact ttacataatt 240
cacaatgaga atgtgacaac atgtcaattt ggcaatcaac acttcttcat tgcaccttac 300
ttactttatg catgcgggcc acacattact tcagctcaag aggctggggt aattctgtcc 360
ctaaggcaat caaggagctc agcacaaacc ttgaaatcat tttt
404

```

<210> 37  
 <211> 344  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 37
tgccagggttc acacatccca ggaaaaaaga agcataaaaa gcattagcag tcagtgactg 60
atgataatgc tgcaataatg ggaatggttt tgtttctaaa ccaaattatt tctaaatcaa 120
atcatttatt gctttgtttc taaagcaatt gagtactaa gtttgtgaac tgtaggagaa 180
cacatcaaga ttgaatcctg tgtaaagcag aaggtaaaac cagagccagg cgcagtggct 240
cgtgcctgta attccaaaac cttggcagga agatcgattg aggccaggag ctcaagacga 300
gcctgggcaa catagaaaga ccctatcttt acaaaaaaaa cttt
344

```

<210> 38  
 <211> 343  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 38
cagaaagctg tggatgagat gaacggaaag gagctcaatg gaaaacaaat ttatgttggt 60
cgagctcaga aaaagggtgga acggcagacg gaacttaagc gcaaatttga acagatgaaa 120
caagatagga tcaccagata ccagggtggt aatctttatg tgaaaaatct tgatgatggg 180
attgatgatg aacgtctccg gaaagagttt tctccatttg gtacaatcac tagtgcaaag 240
gttatgatgg aggggtggtcg cagcaaaggg tttggttttg tatgtttctc ctcccagaa 300
gaagccacta aagcagttac agaaatgaac ggtagaattg tgg
343

```

<210> 39  
 <211> 272  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 39
cattacataa aaggacatac ctctacctag caatgaccat actgcatgaa gagggactaa 60
gatgaaggaa agaacaacaaa aggcaagtca aagaaagaca ggagtgtgaa gtcctaagga 120
aggggcaaat aatcaaaggt ctcatctgat caggagcaat gccaatccaa tccagttcta 180
ggccccaaagt aaagaaacat agtctgagaa aagaggccag ggatacagct tgggatgttc 240

```

agagagtgga aatgacagag gtggattatt tt

272

<210> 40  
<211> 414  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 40  
ctggtccagc agctcgagca gtgggagttc cgagtctgtg gagtttttct tgttgattct 60  
cagttcatgg tggagtcatt caagtttatt tctggcatct tggcagccct gagtgccatg 120  
atctctctag aaattccgca agtcaacatc atgacaaaaa tggatctgct gagtaaaaaa 180  
gcaaaaaagg aaattgagaa attttttagat ccagacatgt attctttatt agaagattct 240  
acaagtgact taagaagcaa aaaattcaag aaactgacta aagctatatg tggactgatt 300  
gatgactaca gcatgggttcg atttttacct tacgatcagt cagatgaaga aagcatgaac 360  
attgtattgc agcatattga ttttgccatt caatatggag aagacctaga attt 414

<210> 41  
<211> 174  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 41  
cctacgagaa aatccttttc actgaggcca cccggatcct cttcttcaac acacccaaaa 60  
agatgacaga ctacgccaag aagcgagggg ggttcctggg cccaacaac tactacagtt 120  
ttgccagcca gcagcagaag ccggaagaca ccaccattcc ctccacagaa ctgg 174

<210> 42  
<211> 260  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 42  
ctggtggtga gctagctcat ctccacaaca cccaccaagg ctccaaagac acctctcagc 60  
ttagctttca ctggtggatt ggatgctgtt ctcatctgat ctatagatcc tagcattttg 120  
gagtttgatg aaagaagggc aggagagtat taagaatcaa aggtcttagc tgggcttggt 180  
ggctcatgcc tgtaattcca gcactttggg aggccgagga gggggtgatca cttgaggcca 240  
ggagtttgag accaccctgg 260

<210> 43  
<211> 566  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 43  
cctctgtgca agcagcacat aggatctgga tgtaggttga ggatagatcc tcacccacca 60  
gtggggtaac tttccagca attctgaaac taaaataagg aaggcacatt ccagagccc 120  
tgctgagtag gggcttcagg ctatcttcac tctacacaaa atgggggaga ggagttccct 180  
ctccactaat ttttcaccca taaacctcca catcactagg aacctaaagg ggaactccaa 240  
aggccaacac atccttggtg gttatatgtg ttgtcctgac aacctcctgc tccagaaatg 300  
ccaggagcat tggatatgtc attgggagca tcaggcagtc caacatcgga gggagaaagg 360  
cccagagatg aggatctgag tcaggctggc aaggctggag tcagaaagt accattaggc 420  
aactggtcac tacaattggg ggctacaaag aagtggtcac agtcaccaa ataaagaggt 480  
ttacaacaac ggtttcccct taggtcattt tgaccaggac agtaccctaa aggaataaag 540  
gcagcatcgc ataaagcaag agcccc 566

<210> 44  
<211> 344  
<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 44

```
ccactggctg agttattggc ctggcaggta tagagtccgc tgttcttctc agtgatgttg 60
gagataaaga gctcttgtgt gtgttgctgg atgttcccat caatcagcca agaatactgt 120
gcagggtggg tagaggctgc atggcaggag aggctgaggt tcacccctgg acggtaatag 180
gtgtatgagg gggaaatggg ggggtcgtct gggccataga ggacattcag gatgactggg 240
tcgctgtggg caacacttaa ttcgttctgg attccacact catagggtcc tacatcattc 300
cttgtgacac tgagtagagt gagggtcctg ttgtcattgg acag 344
```

<210> 45

<211> 404

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 45

```
ttggttactt cttttaatgt attcaaaaat gttgaacaca tacagaactg aattaagaag 60
caacaactgc cctatggaag agctgtatta gtacagaatg cttttaagaa ccaaggacaa 120
atthtcagta ttgaagaaga caacatacat aaaagcact ccaaattcat ttctaattcc 180
ttcaatacca tgctaaagt cttttttaga gggatgtct cttacaact ttacataatt 240
cacaatgaga atgtgacaac atgtcaattt ggcaatcaac acttcttcat tgcaccttac 300
ttactttatg catgcgcccc acacattact tcagctcaag aggctggggg aattctgtcc 360
ctaaggcaat caaggagctc agcacaacc ttgaaatcat tttt 404
```

<210> 46

<211> 215

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1) ... (215)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 46

```
gtgggtgaca gtgatgccag gctcgccac tactgactg gacacagcct caccaatgcc 60
accttcataa taatggctct ccacggtgag gatcctgcc ttggtggcac gagcgtgtc 120
gagaatgagt tttctgtcca ggggcttgat ggtgaanng tcacgacgc ggatgttgat 180
ctttcttttc ttcagcagtt cggcagcggc caagg 215
```

<210> 47

<211> 425

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 47

```
aaattataag tattgtgaat tcaactctc aggtattgt ctgacttgat ctacgtctca 60
taaagcctgt acctgagtgg agtggaagg ggagtcttag gttaatcagt tactgactct 120
accctcacc tctttcaatt gaggtaaact ttgctgtttt tcttttcat aaagcattct 180
caaattgttg agtttattgc tgaaaaaaat ctccatgact ttacagatag aattacaaac 240
taaattgatgt cttgtattta gaagcagagt acagacctaa cgaactgtta gattctccac 300
catcacttag ggtttgccca gaagcaacac cagagaatta cagacaacgc gcttttgctg 360
aacaagcatt thtagcttgt acaatggcag aatgggcca aagcttagtg ttgtgacctg 420
tttt 425
```

<210> 48

<211> 423

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 48

```
ctgctgcaac attaccgtct gcaagtgcaa caccagcctg tgcaaagaga agccctccgt 60
gtgcccgtct ggattcgaag tgaagagcaa gatggtgcct ggaagggtct gtcctttcta 120
ctggtgtgag tccaaggggg tgtgtgttca cggaatgct gaggaccagc ccggttctcc 180
agtttattcc tccaagtgcc aggactgcgt gtgcacggac aagggtggaca acaacaccct 240
gctcaacgtc atcgctgca cccacgtgcc ctgcaacacc tcctgcagcc ctggcttcga 300
actcatggag gcccccgagg agtgctgtaa gaagtgtgaa cagacgcact gtatcatcaa 360
acggcccgcg aaccagcacg tcattctgaa gcccggggac ttcaagagcg acccgaagaa 420
caa 423
```

<210> 49

<211> 121

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 49

```
ccagggcggg acgaatcgtc tcctggcact gtgcaggccc acagctgaga actggcctct 60
acaaatccca gagaccgtgc gtaacacaca tcaagacaga acctgttgcc atttccagcc 120
a 121
```

<210> 50

<211> 253

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(253)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 50

```
ctggggcggc ctatgccgag tggcgcccat ggcgaagagg gctcagctcg catgtggaag 60
actctacct tcttcgtcgc gctccccggg gtggcagtc nnatgctgaa tgtgtacctg 120
aagtcncacc acggagagca cgagagaccc gagttcatcg cctaccccca tctncgcatt 180
aggaccaanc cgtttccttg gggagatggt aaccatactc tattccataa ccctcatgtg 240
aatccacttc caa 253
```

<210> 51

<211> 228

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 51

```
ctgaaagtaa acagaatgga ttgccagtta catgtatgcc tgcccagttc cctttttatt 60
tgcagaagct gtgagttttg ttcacaatta ggttcctagg agcaaaacct caaggattga 120
tttattgttt tcaactccaa ggcacactgt taataaacga gcagggtgtt ttctctcttc 180
ctttctaata tatggagttt cgaagaataa aatatgagag caatattt 228
```

<210> 52

<211> 217

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(217)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 52  
 ctgactagtt cccctaataa tcggtgcccc cgatatggcg tntccccgca taaacaacat 60  
 aagcttctga ctcttacctn cctctctcct actcctgctc gcattctgcta tagtggaggc 120  
 cggagcagga acaggttgaa cagtctaccc tcccttagca gggaactact cccaccctgg 180  
 agcctccgta gacctaacca tcttctcctt acaccta 217

<210> 53  
 <211> 186  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 53  
 aaattttcat tgagttgtcc atctccagca tatagggtt caggagcaga gcagaccttg 60  
 ttttttagtg ttccatggga taaaatggga ttggaggagc tagaagaatt cagggtctgg 120  
 tccaatctgc cagtcttctt gaaatatcga aaatacacca gggctgctat atcagagcca 180  
 ccctgg 186

<210> 54  
 <211> 164  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 54  
 caggcgagc ccagcctcga aatgcagaac gacgcccgcg agttcgtgga cctgtacgtg 60  
 ccgcggaat gctccgctag caatcgcatc atcggtgcca aggaccacgc atccatccag 120  
 atgaacgtgg ccgaggttga caaggtcaca ggcaggttta atgg 164

<210> 55  
 <211> 330  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 55  
 ctgtgatgaa cagtacttgt gtcagttctg tgaacatgaa actaatgac cagaagactt 60  
 gcatagccat gtggtaaatg agcatgcatg taaattaata gagttaagtg ataagtataa 120  
 caatgggtgaa catggacagt atagcctctt aagcaaaatt acccttgaca aatgtaaaaa 180  
 cttctttgta tgtcaagtat gtggttttct gagtagactt cacacaaatg ttaacaggca 240  
 tggtgctatt gaacatacaa aaatttttcc ccatgtttgt gatgactgtg ggaaaggctt 300  
 ttcaagtatg ctagaatatt gcaagcattt 330

<210> 56  
 <211> 408  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 56  
 cctagtatga ggagcggttat ggagtgaag tgaatcaca tggctaggcc ggaggtcatt 60  
 aggagggtcg agagggcccc tggttaggggt catgggctgg gttttactat atgataggca 120  
 tgtgatttgt ggggtcattat gtgttgctgt gcaggtagag gcttactaga agtgtgaaaa 180  
 cgtaggcttg gattaaggcg acagcgattt ctaggatagt cagtagaatt agaattgtga 240  
 aaatgataag ttagtagaggga aggttaaatg ttgatattgc taggggtggcg cttccaatta 300  
 ggtgcatgag taggtggcct gcagtaaatg tagcgggttag gcgtacggcc agggctattg 360  
 gttgaatgag taggctgatg gtttcgataa taactagtat ggggataa 408

<210> 57  
 <211> 218

<212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 57  
 ccttatgaca tgtgctgtgg ctcccagcac cagtttaggt acttggagtg cagcagggaa 60  
 gaaaataact tggctgctct gcaogctggg ggcttcactc agcggcatct agacagacac 120  
 ataattggcc gggcgtggcg gctcacgcct gtaatcccaa aacctgggag gccgaggcag 180  
 gccgatcact tgaggtcagg agttcgagac cagcctgg 218

<210> 58  
 <211> 390  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 58  
 ccaagaacgt gcaataaatt ggaagtttgc cccggggcag caagaattta tgctgccatt 60  
 gaaaagcagg taccagtggc ccttttcaga cagtttttga ttcgctctag actttttttt 120  
 ttttaatagg gagggaaaaa atttgataat tttctttttt ctacatgcac ttaagactaa 180  
 aacacagggt tggattaatt ttatttgctt cctttttccg cttttcttcc cgcagagcct 240  
 gatgggagaa tgtccagggc agggaaacca cattttttgt aggtgataac tcaatgaaa 300  
 ttggtgctta ttttttacac ttctctcttg tggctctctt gtggtgctat ctgttttaag 360  
 gtctccttga aggcgcactg gggtccttgg 390

<210> 59  
 <211> 516  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 59  
 ttgttttggc tcttccttaa agcatttgca acagctacag tctaaaattg cttctttacc 60  
 aaggatattt acagaaaaga ctctgaccag agatcgagac catcctagcc aacatcgtga 120  
 aaccccatct ctactaaaaa tacaaaaatg agctgggctt ggtggcgcac acctgtagtc 180  
 ccagttactc gggaggctga ggcaggagaa tcgcttgaac ccgggaggtg gagattgcag 240  
 tgagcccaga tcgcaccact gcactccagt ctggcaacag agcaagactc catctcaaaa 300  
 agaaaagaaa agaagactct gacctgtact cttgaataga agtttctgat accactgcac 360  
 tgtctgagaa tttccaaaac cttaatgaac taactgacag cttcatgaaa ctgtccacca 420  
 agatcaagca gagaaaataa ttaatttcat gggactaaat gaactaatga ggataatatt 480  
 ttcataattt tttatttgaa attttgctga ttcttt 516

<210> 60  
 <211> 222  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 60  
 cctcttttta ccagctccga ggtgattttc atattgaatt gcaaattcga agaagcagct 60  
 tcaaatctgc cggggcttct cccgcctttt ttcccggcgg cgggagaagt agattgaagc 120  
 cagttgatta ggggtgcttag ctgttaacta agtggtttgt ggtttaagtc ccattggtct 180  
 agtaagggtc tagcttaatt aaagtggctg atttgcgttc ag 222

<210> 61  
 <211> 350  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 61  
 aaaaaactca aaaaagctggg aattaagtgg tttcagtaat aatgctatac cgaggtgctt 60  
 gcattgtatt tcataatttt gttacaaacc aaaattattt ttaatgagaa cagtcttggg 120

```

ttcagagggtg tgatgccaga atgtattttc gtactgttag gcccttggaa cagataccgg 180
tgctttctga aagatgaaag aaatgcaatg ggtgctcttc atgcaagggt gcaaacctac 240
caagaatgca taatagtctc acttttcccc aataaagaga tgcgtgtgac tagttttgga 300
cttttaacct taatgggggt tgcattgtctc ctattgttaa tcattgtcag 350

```

```

<210> 62
<211> 391
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 62
aaaaaccaga tcgtaccaca tgagaagaaa gctcatgaaa actggctcaa agctcgtgct 60
gcagaaagag ctatagctga agagaaaagg gaagctgccaa atttgagaca caaattatta 120
gaattaacac aaaagatggc aatgctgcaa gaagaacctg tgattgtaaa accaatgccaa 180
ggaaaaccac atacacaaaa ccctccacgg agaggtcctc tgagccagaa tggctctttt 240
ggcccatccc ctgtgagtgg tggagaatgc tcccctccat tgacagtggg gccacccgtg 300
agacctctct ctgctactct caatcgaaga gatatgccta gaagtgaatt tggatcagtg 360
gacgggcctc tacctcatcc tcgatgggtca g 391

```

```

<210> 63
<211> 439
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1) ... (439)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 63
aaaataggcc ctgagtataa gagcatgaag agctgccttt atgtcggcat ggcgagcgac 60
aacgtcgatg ctgctgagct cgcggagacc attgcggcca cagcccgga gatagaggag 120
aactcgaggc ttctggaaaa catgacagaa gtggttcgga aaggcattca ggaagctcaa 180
gtggagctgc agaaggcaag tgaagaacgg cttctggaag agggggtgtt gcggcagatc 240
cctgtagtgg gctccgtgct gaattggttt tctccggtcc aggcctttaca gaagggaaga 300
acttttnaac ttgacagcag gctctctgga gtccacagaa cccatatatg tctacaaagc 360
acaagtgca ggagtcacgc tgccctcaac gccctcgggc agtcgcacca agcagaggct 420
tccaggccag aagcctttt 439

```

```

<210> 64
<211> 249
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 64
aaaacatttt ttagtctgta atacactcca cttgaagcac ttaagtcttc cttaaagtac 60
ttttcttaag taatgatact gtgtgttttc ccaaagcaca cagtatcatt acttaagaaa 120
atthttataa attactatct gttgaaaagg tgtccttttc ctttcttcta gtattttttt 180
cttaccacaaa ttactaatc ttgaatgttt gtgatattaa atttcaaagc cagaataact 240
gactcattt 249

```

```

<210> 65
<211> 229
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature

```



&lt;222&gt; (1)...(229)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 65

```

ggagctcang cggtgatgtt cgctcacctg ctgctcacct actgctgcgt ggcccagttt 60
ctaacagacc acagacggat ctgctgggga ctccctgcata taaagtctgc catcatggat 120
gtnttcgacg aagcaaatgg cacctttgcc ttaaaccctt tgaaaacgct gggtaaagac 180
aactcgaaga atgtgnnttt ctcacccatg agcatgttct gtgccttg 229

```

&lt;210&gt; 66

&lt;211&gt; 195

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 66

```

ccacagaccc ccaggtcatt gtgttcaactg tactctgtgg gcaaggatgg gtccagaaga 60
ccccacttca ggcactaaga ggggctggac ctggcgccag gaagccaaag agactgggcc 120
taggccagga gttcccaaat gtgaggggag agaacaaga caagctcctc ccttgagaat 180
tcctgtgga ttttt 195

```

&lt;210&gt; 67

&lt;211&gt; 425

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 67

```

ctgtcaacct tgacaaattg tggactttgg tcagtgaaca gacacgggtg aatgctgcta 60
aaaaaagac tggggctgct cccatcattg atgtgggtgc atcgggctac tataaagttc 120
tgggaaagg aaagctcca aagcagcctg tcacgtgaa ggccaaattc ttcagcagaa 180
gagctgagga gaagattaag agtggtgggg gggcctgtgt cctggtggct tgaagccaca 240
tggagggagt ttcattaaat gctaactact ttttccttgt ggtgtgagtg taggttcttc 300
agtggcacct ctacatcctg tgtgcattgg gagcccaggt tctagtactt agggatatga 360
gacatggggg cctctcctga cttccctcaa atatattgga aacgtaagac caacacagac 420
gttg 425

```

&lt;210&gt; 68

&lt;211&gt; 471

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 68

```

ctgtgtgact gcctgtccct acaactacct ttctacggac gtgggaccc gcaccctcgt 60
ctgccccctg cacaaccaag aggtgacagc agaggatgga acacagcggg gtgagaagt 120
cagcaagccc tgtgcccag tgtgctatgg tctgggcatg gagcacttgc gagagggtgag 180
ggcagttacc agtgccaata tccaggagtt tgctggctgc aagaagatct ttgggagcct 240
ggcatttctg cggagagct ttgatgggga cccagcctcc aacactgccc cgctccagcc 300
agagcagctc caagtgtttg agactctgga agagatcaca ggttacctat acatctcagc 360
atggccggac agcctgcctg acctcagcgt cttccagaac ctgcaagtaa tccggggagc 420
aattctgcac aatggcgccct actcgctgac cctgcaaggg ctgggcatca g 471

```

&lt;210&gt; 69

&lt;211&gt; 352

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 69

```

gtgtccctta tcttacttta tctgtacagt aatcctgtga gaaagacagg acagaaacca 60
ctgtgcctat ttacagata cgaaaactga gacacaggta aggggcttgt ctgtagtccc 120

```

18

```

atagctagca gatggctgga gccaaactg aggcctcgttc ttcaatgctg agccagggt 180
ccttccgctg caccacaaga acgctagacc actcgccacc agccttctca ttccctcttc 240
ctccattcta atcatttcta gctggctggc ctccacagag cataggaaaa cagccagggc 300
cgggcacggg ggctcatgcc tgtaatctca aactctggg aggccaggc ag 352

```

```

<210> 70
<211> 519
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 70
aaaaaaagct atgtcttcac tccaaaatga cagagacaga ctactgaagg aattgaagaa 60
tctgcagcag caacacttac agattaatca agagatcact gagttacatc cactgaaggc 120
tcaacttcag gagtatcaag ataagacaaa agcatttcag attatgcaag aagagctcag 180
gcaggaaaac ctctcctggc agcatgagct gcatcagctc aggatggaga agagttcctg 240
ggaaatacat gagaggagaa tgaaggaaac gtaccttatg gctatctcag ataaagatca 300
gcagctcagt catctgcaga atcttataag ggaattgagg tcttcttcct cccagactca 360
gcctctcaaa gtgcaatacc aaagacaggc atccccagag acatcagctt cccagatgg 420
gtcacaaaat ctggtttatg agacagaact tctcaggacc cagctcaatg acagcttaaa 480
ggaaattcac caaaaggagt taagaattca gcaaacctc 519

```

```

<210> 71
<211> 434
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 71
ctgtatgtga taatgaaagg gtttttcttt cttatgttaa atacaagcga agtgattaac 60
tggaagatag cgtctgattg cgaggaaatc agtgattcag atgggtgtgg aatggcacct 120
ggggatgggg gaggcaggac ggagatggag gaagctgggt cagcctagcc tgccttggtc 180
caaggacacc caagggcaga gggactgagc tctgggggag gacagatttg acataactgg 240
tccagcctca cagtttacag gtcttgagg gtgaggaaac gacgtgggag caccagaggg 300
acagagctga tggcctgacg ctctcttcag gagggcacc ccaaggggcc tctgcttcct 360
cagtgtcccc tgagctttat cagcagaggg gtgttttcca gccacaagga gctgtatcta 420
acactaatgc cttt 434

```

```

<210> 72
<211> 295
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(295)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 72
ccattctagt gatccaaagg ccgtaatgtt cccacacctac aaatatgttg acatcaacac 60
atctcnoctc tctgctgatg acatanntgg cattcagtcg ctgtatggag acccaaaaga 120
gaaccaaacg ttgccaatc ctgacaattc agaaccagct ctctgtgacc ccaatttgag 180
ttttgatgct gtcactaccg tgggaaataa gatctttttc ttcaaagaca ggttcttctg 240
gctgaagggt tctgagagac caagaccag tgtaattta atttcttcct tatgg 295

```

```

<210> 73
<211> 118
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(118)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 73  
ctgtgtctg acnatgaaac caaagacgac atgnncatgt cctcctactc ggtggtcagc 60  
acgggctncc tgcaatgtga agaccttgca nacnacacgg tgctgggtggg cggggagg 118

<210> 74  
<211> 633  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(633)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 74  
ccttggtcgc ccaacagccc attggcaacc ttctcatgtc tggtcacaga gaactgattt 60  
gtcctcagta cctctcgtc caccttcatg tacacagtgg gcaccacctt cacaagtagc 120  
tggaacatca tggaggcttg gggcgagtg acattggtgt ggtccagggg gttcacaatg 180  
cctggatagt cctcccaaaa tgacaggtgc tggatgtagt gggtcatgtt gatgttgta 240  
aggccaaagc tctgcaagtc atggacgtgc acatgggact gctggaagct cttcccaggg 300  
gcaaagtgga agtttcggc caccttattg acttccaaga agccatacac ctggcagcct 360  
tcattcttct gctcctgcat cttctggctg aagccctctc gccggcactg ctcaatagta 420  
tctgggttct tgaaggccca gcctctacgg cgatatgcct cccgcacatc ttcacagggtg 480  
ttacagcact tgatatcttc tgccctcagca ccatagcagc tctcacagcg atcagggtcc 540  
aggagtcag ggtcaaacac cgtcacctcg actttnccca agctcatgcc gntcagcctc 600  
tgagctcacg gggatgccat ctttatctag tcg 633

<210> 75  
<211> 305  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 75  
ttgccaaagc ctccgattat gatgggtatt actatgaaga agattattac aaatgcatgg 60  
gctgtgacga taacgttgta gatgtggtcg ttacctagaa gggtgcctgg ctggcccagc 120  
tcggctcgaa taaggaggct tagagctgtg cctaggactc cagctcatgc gccgaataat 180  
aggatatgtg ttccaatgtc tttgtggttt gtagagaata gtcaacggtc ggcgaaacatc 240  
agtgggggtg aggtaaaatg gctgagtga gcaattggact gtaaactctaa aagacagggg 300  
ttagg 305

<210> 76  
<211> 611  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(611)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 76  
ctgtttcata ggctggagat gcactcttct agactgctcg agacagccag agacagggga 60  
ggaggggaaga aggatactgt ggaaagggat ggcgggggcaa acatttagag ctagaagcca 120

```
ctactggggcc aatgctaaag tttctgtctc taagcctaaa aaagccagtg tagtagggcc 180
cttatcactc ttagtttgct aggtttcccc tctgaaataa tgagcagatt tagccaggct 240
agcagaaaag aagaggacgg ggctgtgcag gaggtagcag aatcttgatt cttgctctat 300
ggctcggtact tgcacaggaa gtgttggcgc ttgttgcatc cgttgctgct ccaagttaa 360
aagttgttat tggagctcat ctgagcacag tgcttggttc caoccatgga cttgccagac 420
caggatctgt acagatacat ggcccatca atccactgcc actgctgcct cttctgtggg 480
tcgtgcaggc caatccatat cggctggctt ctctgatagc cacttatgta ctctgctatg 540
gtgctggctt cctttaaact cangatagat gccagggtggg ctccgtttcc gtaagactga 600
cactcgagct c 611
```

```
<210> 77
<211> 267
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
```

```
<400> 77
ctggtatcag agaagtcagt agaggtcact gagaccggca gtctttcttg ctttttgcac 60
tagtgccctc aggacacaca gcaaacagtg atcatgagaa gaggtagctc aatagttttc 120
catcaagtgt gcttaaaatt ccatgcagtc gccataaggg tacaacttct gaggtaggt 180
caacctatgg tacattagta aatgataagg ggaggaagaa atgaaaacct aaacgtctac 240
tgcaatgaaa accaatagca atgtcag 267
```

```
<210> 78
<211> 295
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
```

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(295)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

```
<400> 78
aaatatttat cagtctaaac ttgtgcagtg tagtaaacad gcaagttggt acgattgagc 60
tgtattacca taagtagaat ttttaagtaa ctggtgaatt tgggcaataa atgtttttgc 120
tttttggttg attttttttt acaagctaac tgtagaggt atacatttat ttatctgttg 180
tacagatttg attatgattt taatgtttga aagattgcac ttgtttgctt ttactatatg 240
tggggtaaaa tatattttnt gntcacagta tatgaaaata tggagtaatt tacct 295
```

```
<210> 79
<211> 320
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
```

```
<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(320)
<223> n = A,T,C or G
```

```
<400> 79
tttttttttt tttttttttt tttggggana acaggggtgc gctatattac ccagtcaggt 60
ctcgaactct ggacctcaag tgacctacct gcctcggcct cccaaggtgc tgggatagca 120
ggcgtgagcc actgtgccca gcctcaccta atggtttctt agcaaacttc agtanaatgt 180
ttanaacgcg gccctgataa acttgagtgc tggtaggagg tgctacctcg ctcaatctgt 240
gagcaaccag ccctgtgccg tggatgcttg gcgggtggag agaaanacag tggttatgtg 300
gcaagcctcc aaactcacca 320
```

```
<210> 80
```

<211> 133  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(133)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 80  
tgagggtctt actcttttag tataaatagt accgntaact tccaattaac tagttttgac 60  
aacattcaaa aaagagtaat aaacttcgcc ttaattttta taatcaacac ctcctagcc 120  
ttactactaa taa 133

<210> 81  
<211> 406  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(406)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 81  
ctgtgggggc ctccttttct agtttttgaa tgatcttcct gtggctctgt gagcaggccc 60  
agcatgggga atgggctaaa aggccttatac atctcttttg gccctcagat gcacttacc 120  
ttttcttttg tgccctcttt cccaagaga atattcaggc caattttgct tttttccttg 180  
tttctgcatt agtaagacat tataaactag caacttgtaa tacctctaac tctcactgtc 240  
ttatgttagt ataaagtacc tcaaggtaat aagaatgtgg aacttaaatg ccacttacag 300  
aaagtcaaac aaagcccatg tcacactttg atgaatncaa agtattaaat cttancaact 360  
gatgaagtaa aaagctattt ttgctaangt ttaactattg gacttt 406

<210> 82  
<211> 340  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 82  
aaaaattatg agccttttct agccccacc ttcccaaccc tcagagaagg acagtaaaga 60  
aatcagtgga tccaggtatt tacctgttgt tgaattgtga ggttgtgagg tagacgtgta 120  
acaaggacaa ggaagtttg ggaatctgctt ggagaatgaa ggttttattca aaacaagtgg 180  
acaggtcagg ggtaacgggt gatgagggca cctggccttt gtaatcatgt ggggactgtc 240  
ccctgggagg tgcagcaaaa atcagaacgg agacagaagc tcacagtctg gttttagctg 300  
ccaactccta tggaagtcca tagctgactc ctatggaagg 340

<210> 83  
<211> 380  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(380)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 83  
gtgcgcacca ccacaccgg ccaatttttg tntcttttgt aatgacanaa tnncccatg 60

```

ttgcccangc tgatctcaaa ctncgggct caagcaatcc acccacttcg gcctacaaaa 120
gtgctaggat cacaggcatg agccatagca cctggcccac attttctttt gttaaatgaa 180
gttaatctat gtncatagtaa atanacaatt atgtttccaa cacaacagaa atctatttca 240
acactaaaca tcaactgaacg attttgctaa ggttttcatg ctatagtgtg cttactaaca 300
aaggtaacac aattccacag ttctgttttt gaataaaagg natatatgtt atatatctga 360
aaacttacac aagatgttca                                     380

```

<210> 84  
 <211> 529  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 84
aaaaataatt agttttgctt gcttccattg atcagtcctt tacttgaggc attaaatatc 60
taattaaatc gtgaaatggc agtatagtc atgatatcta aggagttggc aagcttaaca 120
aaaccatttt ttataaaatg tccatcctcc tgcatttggt gataccacta acaaaatgct 180
ttgtaacaga cttgcgggta attatgcaaa tgatagtttg tgataattgg tccagtttta 240
cgaacaacag atttctaaat tagagagggt aacaagacag atgattacta tgcctcatgt 300
gctgtgtgct ctttgaaagg aatgacagca gactacaaag caaataagat atactgagcc 360
tcaacagatt gcctgctcct cagagtctct cctatttttg tattaccag ctttcttttt 420
aatacaaatg ttatttatag ttacaatga atgcactgca taaaaacttt gtagcttcat 480
tattgtaaaa catattcaag atcctacagt aagagtgaag cattcaca ' 529

```

<210> 85  
 <211> 525  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 85
aaatccagaa gaaaacaaaa aattctggac ttggattttt gaggttagaa agaatttttg 60
aagcagaaat cccaataaat atgctgatct tcctaagaat gaataaatca cagaatttta 120
agccaaaagg aaagggcaca taaagattat ccagtccaac ctcatthttac agacagggag 180
ggtgacctgc ccaaagtcac atgactaaaa ggagaagggg tggccttggg atacagatgt 240
tctgacttct agggctcttat cttttaatgt tgcctttttg tcctcaaagc tgcctgctta 300
ttgggttgga agaactcaca tcttatgaag ggtagaccc tgccttgaaa atcagtatgg 360
taggctgggc gtgggccctt acgcctgtaa tcctatcgct ttgggaggcc cagccagggtg 420
gattgcttga gccagcagc ttcagaccag cctgggcaac acggcaaaac cccatctcta 480
caaaaaaatt caaaaattag ctgggcatgg tgggacacac acctc 525

```

<210> 86  
 <211> 430  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 86
aaaaaatatt tagctttgca gttcctgacc ccttaatgcc tgacccttcc aagcaaccaa 60
agaaccagct taatcctatt ggttcattac aggaattggc tattcatcat ggctggagac 120
ttctgaata taccctttcc caggaggagg gacctgctca taagagagaa tatactacaa 180
tttgagggtc agagtcatth atggaactg gaaagggggc atcaaaaaag caagccaaaa 240
ggaatgctgc tgagaaattt cttgccaaat ttagtaatat ttctccagag aaccacattt 300
ctttaacaaa tgtagtagga cattctttag gatgtacttg gcattccttg aggaattctc 360
ctggtgaaaa gatcaactta ctgaaaagaa gcctccttag tattccaaat acagattaca 420
tccagacctc                                     430

```

<210> 87  
 <211> 408  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(408)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 87

```

ccatgtacat atgggtcctc gaagacaagc catgaaagag atgtccatcg atcaagccaa 60
atatcagcga tggccttatta agaacaaaat gaaggcattt tatgctccag tacatgcaga 120
tgacttgaga gaaggtgcac agtatttgat gcaggctgct ggtccttggtc gtatgaagcc 180
aaacacactt gtccttggat ttaagaaaga ttggttgcaa gcagatatga gggatgtgga 240
tatgtatata aacttatttc atgatgctt tgacatacaa tatggagtag tggttattcg 300
cctaaaagaa ggtctggata tatctcatct tcaaggacaa gaagaattat tgtcatcaca 360
agagaaatct cctggcacca aangatgtgg tagtnagtgt ggaatata 408

```

&lt;210&gt; 88

&lt;211&gt; 502

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 88

```

aaaaaagttt ccaattgaca ctttgatccc tgatggaaaa cgcataatct gggacagtag 60
aaagggcttc atcatatcaa atgcaacgta caaagaaata gggcttctga cctgtgaagc 120
aacagtcaat gggcatttgt ataagacaaa ctatctcaca catcgacaaa ccaatacaat 180
catagatgtc caaataagca caccacgccc agtcaaatta cttagaggcc atactcttgt 240
cctcaattgt actgctacca ctcccttgaa cacgagagtt caaatgacct ggagttaccc 300
tgatgaaaaa aataagagag ctcccgtaag gcgacgaatt gaccaaagca attcccatgc 360
caacatatcc tacagtgttc ttactattga caaaatgcag aacaaagaca aaggacttta 420
tacttgtcgt gtaaggagtg gaccatcatt caaatctgtt aacacctcag tgcatatata 480
tgataaagca ttcatcactg tg 502

```

&lt;210&gt; 89

&lt;211&gt; 329

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(329)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 89

```

ttgtgatcgt ggtgtgcgtc agcttcctgg tgttcatgat tatcctgggg gtatttcgga 60
tccgggcccgc acatcggcgg accatgcggg atcaggacac cggaaggag aacgagatgg 120
actgggacga ctctgccctg accatcacgg tcaaccccat ggagacctat gaggaccagc 180
acagcagtga ggaggaggag gaagaggaag aggaagagga aagcgaggac ggcgaagaag 240
aggatgacat caccagcgcc gagtcggaga gcagcgagga ggaggagggg gaggangggc 300
acccccagaa cgcaaccggg cagcagcag 329

```

&lt;210&gt; 90

&lt;211&gt; 166

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(166)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

```

<400> 90
tgctttctcc ttaaagcatt tgnnacagct acagtctaaa attgcttctt taccaacgat 60
atttacagaa aagactctga ccagagatcg agaccatnnt agccaacatc gtggaacccc 120
atctctacta aaaatacaaa aatgagctgg gcttggtggc gcgcac 166

```

```

<210> 91
<211> 333
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 91
ctggctgccc accaggccgt gtatgtgagg tcaaggctga agcccggaa tgctgggcca 60
cccgtgggtct ctgtgtcctg tctgtgggtg ccaacctcac cacctttgat ggggcccggtg 120
gtgccaccac ctctcctggt gtctatgagc tctcttcccg ctgccaggga ctacagaata 180
ccatcccctg gtaccgtgta gttgccgaag tccagatctg ccatggcaaa acggaggctg 240
tgggccagggt ccacatcttc ttccaggatg ggatgggtgac gttgactcca aacaagggtg 300
tgtgggtgaa tggctctcga gtggatctcc cag 333

```

```

<210> 92
<211> 357
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 92
aaaaggagg tgggggtaga agtaaaagga tgatcatggg agggagctga ggggttaata 60
tatatacata catcacata tatatatatt tgtaataaaa caggaaactga ttttctgcct 120
ccatcccacc catgagggtc gcaggcacta caaaagagct gactactgag aattctggaa 180
aacaagggtt tttttatttg tagctatagc tacaacttgg cggcatgggg gaggggtggga 240
atgtcctgga gggctctcca gccctccgca agcagagtac aaaggctgct cggggggccg 300
gccgagggcg cgggtgcagc agtgaaagca gcagcactaa acctggtgcc cccctca 357

```

```

<210> 93
<211> 246
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 93
gctccagcct ctggggcgca ttccaacctt ccagcctgcg acctgcgag aaaaaaatt 60
acttatcttc ttgcccata cataccttga ggcgagcaaa aaaattaaat tttaccatg 120
agggaaatcg tgcacatcca ggctggtcag tgtggcaacc agatcgggtc caagttctgg 180
gaggtgatca gtgatgaaca tggcatcgac cccaccggca cctaccacgg ggacagcgac 240
ctgcag 246

```

```

<210> 94
<211> 454
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(454)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 94
ctgaagcaag tagatgcttt ttcaaaagga aaccaaagca attgtttata tgcttggaag 60
atgtcttatt cattggaggc tgaatgctga gtctgttttt gaaaactgca ttttcttgag 120
gcaggctcgca cgttctagga gtccacactg atgcaagcac agaaaagaag gaagccaagg 180

```



```

agaagtgatc ctggggggttt totcaagccc atagttccag aagggtgcaat accagcattg 240
gtttatgatc agtcttttcaa tcaacaattt gatgattagg gatctctaca ttctgtatttc 300
aggtcagaga agaacacccat ttcttgagag aagacaaaca accctagtct accaccagca 360
taggtttttat catagatggg tcctgagtca gccatgattt tottnccttc atacatcacc 420
actctaataa aaccctgtct tggcctgtgg ctga 454

```

```

<210> 95
<211> 50
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(50)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 95
tctacctttg caggaacgcg ctcatgttca acaacganct catggccgac 50

```

```

<210> 96
<211> 324
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 96
ctgtttccca aaggggtcac actcaagccc cgcagaccac acaagaatca caaaccacga 60
gggtccgtctc ccccatgact gacaccaaga cagtcaaccac ccaggttct tccttcacag 120
ccagtgggca ctgcacctca gaaattgttc ctcgggagcg acccaccata agtgcagcaa 180
caacctttgc ccagctccc accggggatg gtcacacaac ccaggccccg accacagcac 240
tgcaggcagc acccagcagc catgatgcca ccctggggcc ctcaggaggc acgtcacttt 300
ccaaaacagg tgcccttact ctgg 324

```

```

<210> 97
<211> 298
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 97
aaactagtgt cagtgcact aggaatataa taaaggtaac acagcaagaa gcacagaact 60
actccctctt catctccata ttttcataat ttcttgtgtt tcaaataagg aaacatcttc 120
ctcaaagtct gcctagttag atatggccta ctggttgccct catagctttg tacagattat 180
gaggactgaa aataattggg catttaccca tcttggtatc tgttgatcc tttatctgtg 240
tgtgctgatt tgatcttttt tcagtttcac ataccttata taaggtttcc caggattt 298

```

```

<210> 98
<211> 366
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(366)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 98
ctggcaggag gccactcac tgcccaagtc atggcaacag gccggagcag cccangagat 60
gggcctaaaa tggtctggat cccttgggtc ctantgttat gttccagtct gccacctgt 120
gctcaggatg canncctggg atccagcacc catggaagct tctgntggga tggngtcacc 180

```

tatgggtttt gaaccantgt ggtatggtcc ttgggagctc tgntctgagc ttgccacact 240  
gntgagagca cccactgtcc tgaccagagt ctcantggtc ctgaccccca atgnnggcag 300  
gggctgggca ggaggggtgg gtctgctgtg ggttcagang actccacctn ctggctggtt 360  
tacctg 366

<210> 99  
<211> 292  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 99  
cctcgagggg gcagccttcg gggcggggag cgtgagcgcg ccaaggccat ccctgagatc 60  
tacctgaccc gcctgccagc agtcctcctg acatggacta tgaccctgag gcacgaattc 120  
tctgtgcgct gtatgtttgt gtctctatcc tgcctggagct ggctgagggg cctacctctg 180  
tctcttcccta actacaaaag ccctttctcc ccacaagcct ctgggttttc cctttaccag 240  
tctgtcctca ctgccatcgc cactaccatc ctgtcaccag tgggacctct tt 292

<210> 100  
<211> 343  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 100  
tgtagtccca gttactcggg aggctgaggc aggagaatcg cttgaaccgg ggaggtggag 60  
attgcagtga gccagatcgc caccactgca ctccagtctg gcaacagagc aagactccat 120  
ctcaaaaaga aaagaaaaga agactctgac ctgtactctt gaatacaagt ttctgatacc 180  
actgcactgt ctgagaattt ccaaaaacttt aatgaactaa ctgacagctt catgaaactg 240  
tccaccaaga tcaagcagag aaaataatta atttcatggg actaaatgaa ctaatgagga 300  
taatattttc ataatttttt atttgaaatt ttgctgattc ttt 343

<210> 101  
<211> 172  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 101  
aaacaatcct tgaattttcc atgttatcag aagttgttaa cagcatcgag acggaagtat 60  
atgaaatata aggactgaaa taaaagtga tttgaaagat ggctaatacta ctagattagg 120  
taaaaggggga acgggtaagt ggtgggggag agtagggaac gatgggggtg tt 172

<210> 102  
<211> 194  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 102  
ggtcagtgat gggggagtag cactggtctg tgtgctagag gaggggtgtg ctgacctgaa 60  
tctgaatttc taacaggctc acagatgagg ccagcaccac tggctctgagg gccatgcccc 120  
ggcacacgat gttctcataa ctcggtcgca atgattatat atggtggagg caagctgggg 180  
ccaaggtagt tcat 194

<210> 103  
<211> 342  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 103  
gtgctcgggg taatgacggt gctcgaggca gtgatggtca accaggccct cctggtcctc 60

```

ctggaactgc cggattccct ggatcccctg gtgctaaggg tgaagttgga cctgcagggt 120
ctcctgggtc aaatgggtgcc cctggacaaa gaggagaacc tggacctcag ggacacgctg 180
gtgctcaagg tcctcctggc cctcctggga ttaatggtag tcctgggtgt aaaggcgaaa 240
tgggtcccg cggcattcct ggagctcctg gactgatggg agcccggggt cctccaggac 300
cagccggtgc taatgggtgct cctggactgc gaggtggtgc ag 342

```

<210> 104  
 <211> 282  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 104
ctgcgtgaag atccacaacc agctcatctc gtccgtctcc aacatcacct gcccactt 60
tgatgccagc atttgcattc cgggtcccat cacattcatg cccaatggat gctgcaagac 120
ctgcacccct cgcaatgaga ccagggtgcc ctgctccacc gtcccgtca ccacggaggt 180
ttcgtacgcc ggctgcacca agaccgtcct catgaatcat tgctccgggt cctgcgggac 240
atttgcattg tactcggcca aggccaggc cctggaccac ag 282

```

<210> 105  
 <211> 297  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 105
ctggctgaga aacgagagca cgagaaagaa gtgcttcaga aggcaataga agagaacaac 60
aacttcagta aaatggcaga agagaaactg acccacaaaa tggagactaa taaagagaac 120
cgagaggcac aaatggctgc caaactggaa cgtttgcgag agaaggataa gcacattgaa 180
gaagtgcgga agaacaaga atccaaagac cctgctgacg agactgaagc tgactaattt 240
gttctgagaa ctgactttct ccccatcccc ttctaaata tccaaagact gtactgg 297

```

<210> 106  
 <211> 210  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 106
ctgacagcca gcagtacatt cccaaccatt agagtgagtc accctagaag caaattctcc 60
agctccagtg catcctttag ataactgcca ctctgtgtac tatcttatct acaacctcat 120
gagaaacctc agccagaacc acccagctaa gttgcctctg aattcccag ccacagaaac 180
tgaggagataa tgtttactgt ttaagacttt
210

```

<210> 107  
 <211> 338  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 107
agatggcgga cattcagact gagcgtgcct accaaaagca gccgaccatc tttcaaaaca 60
agaagagggt cctgctggga gaaactggca aggagaagct cccgcggtac tacaagaaca 120
tcgggtctggg cttcaagaca cccaaggagg ctattgaggg cacctgcatt gacaagaaat 180
gcccttcac tggtaattgtg tccattcgag ggcggatcct ctctggcgtg gtgaccaaga 240
tgaagatgca gaggaccatt gtcattcgcc gagactatct gcactacatc cgcaagtaca 300
accgcttcga gaagcgccac aagaacatgt ctgtacac 338

```

<210> 108  
 <211> 426  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(426)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 108

```

ctgatgatgt agaagtatat gattgaacga ccagagccag aattccaaga cctaaacgaa 60
aaggcacgag cacttaaaca aattctcagt aagatcccag atgagatcaa tgacagantg 120
aggnttctgc agacaatcaa ggatatagct ngtgcaataa aagaacttnt tgatacagtg 180
aataatgtct tcaagaaata tcaatnccag aaccgnaggg cacttgaaca ccaaaagaaa 240
gaatttgna agnactccaa aagtttcagt gatactctga aaacgtattt taaagatggc 300
aaggcaataa atgtgttcgt aagtgccaac cgactaattc atnaaaccaa cttaataactt 360
canaccttca aaactgtggn ctgaaagttg tatatgttaa agagatgtac ntctcagtgg 420
cagtat                                     426

```

&lt;210&gt; 109

&lt;211&gt; 79

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(79)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 109

```

aatcancaaa atttcaaata aaaaattatg aaaatattat cctcattagt tnatttantic 60
ccatgaaatt aattatttt                                     79

```

&lt;210&gt; 110

&lt;211&gt; 421

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(421)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 110

```

cgctggggcc tcatagttga gcacgtagta gtcgtggaca tacatgagga cggctatttg 60
ctgtccgatg atgagcgaca gccacacacc caaattggag cgcttaagag ttgcactttc 120
caaagtcaac ttctaagtct acaaggacag caacaatggt tcagtggatt ctgaagttac 180
atgtatcaac aatttccccg gaaagctaac cctccaccgg gaactccagg tgaatgaatg 240
agtgagggaa ttcgccagat tgagttacaa agcctttcca acgattatca agagcagggtg 300
ctcggttaca acacagaggt atcctccttc acagcctttg gaccttgctg cgtggagatt 360
ttcacagata agagggggga aatagagaga caggccttnc tccccggcca tccacacctt 420
a                                     421

```

&lt;210&gt; 111

&lt;211&gt; 274

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 111

```

ctgtcaacct tgacaaattg tggacttttg tcagtgaaca gacacgggtg aatgctgcta 60
aaaacaagac tggggctgct cccatcattg atgtggtgcg atcggggtac tataaagttc 120

```

```

tgggaaaggg aaagctccca aagcagcctg tcatcgtgaa ggccaaattc ttcagcagaa 180
gagctgagga gaagattaag agtggtgggg gggcctgtgt cctgggtggct tgaagccaca 240
tggaggaggt ttcattaaat gctaaactact tttt 274

```

```

<210> 112
<211> 76
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(76)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 112
ccagagagaa gagggccagg angtgcaac aggctggcag anaggctggn cangtagtan 60
ccaccctctc cagtaa 76

```

```

<210> 113
<211> 228
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 113
cccactgaag ccgtggggac gcgcccagcg gagctaata gattacctgg ctggtgtttg 60
cttggtctgg agtgatcttc tgactggaaa agaactatgt catggatcaa ggaaggagag 120
ctgtcacttt gggagcgggt ctgtgccaac atcataaagg caggcccaat gccgaaacac 180
attgcattca taatggacgg gaaccgtcgc tatgccaaga agtgccag 228

```

```

<210> 114
<211> 489
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 114
gtggaacaga ctgtcctcca tgtcagttcc ttctggcttc aggccctcaa ttctttccct 60
ttgagctttt ttagacccca gatctcctag gcccaggtcc tctcttgacc ccagagaagc 120
cactgtcagg aaaggaagtg aaccctactg aagccagaga attcaccctg gccaaagcag 180
gccctctggg tccagcccct cattccacac cacaccagta ttgcatccat ctactgcagc 240
tacacatcct gagggcagca ccaccactc tggcctgctg gcccatcgca ggactagccc 300
aggcacctgc cgggcattgc aggatatcca gtggggcctg tgactgctcc ctgatgcgtc 360
agaagagaag tgttgcaçtt tagtggagga gctgaggagc acctgcccc ttgtagcttg 420
agttcctttt ggtaacagta gcagcctcca tgggtggtgtc tgggacgcac gtgcacccgc 480
tgccttcag 489

```

```

<210> 115
<211> 501
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(501)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 115
ctgcaccatg ccattctatag agataggaac ggtgggtggg gggaccaacc tactacctca 60
gcaagcctgt ttgcagatgc taggtgttca aggagcatgc aaagataatc ctggagaaaa 120

```

```

tgccccgcag cttgccccgaa ttgtgtgtgg gaccgtaatg gctggggaat tgtcacttat 180
ggcagcattg gcagcaggac atcttgtcaa aagtcacatg attcacaaca ggtcgaagat 240
caatttacaa gacctccaag gagcttgcac caagaagaca gcctgaatag cccgacagtt 300
ctgaaactgga acatgggcat tgggttctaa aggactaaca taaaatctgt aaattaaaaa 360
agctcaatgc attgtcttgt ggaggatgaa tagatgtgat cactgagaca gccacttggg 420
ttttggctct ttcagagagg tctcangtgc tttccatgca gactcctcag atctgaacac 480
agtttagtgc tttacatgct g

```

```

<210> 116
<211> 452
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(452)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 116
ccatattctc atcatatcct ctctgtgtgg agtctgcctg ttgtcacaaa aaccttgacc 60
ctacatcaag ttacacctta acaaaggga gatacaggca tcagataaaa ggtacttggt 120
tgaaaggcag ccataaggga gaactgaact taaaaaaaaa aaaanaaaaa aaattccaag 180
ctggtttcaa cagtactttg tttccagAAC aaagaaatgt ttctaaccac atcttgtaac 240
ccttcctcat caactccaga ctaccacaga cctttttcca aaactgtgtg tcacacatcc 300
aggctctgtg ctttanagct gcctctcagg caatttttagc cagccatttc tccaagtcct 360
ggatgtcagc agagcccacg tcccctcttn cacccttggc actgcactcc angaactcca 420
ctttgagggg caactgtgan aattcaaaact ct

```

```

<210> 117
<211> 385
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 117
aaaacattgt tttctaaaca ctaacaaaaa aaattaaggg caaactgaaa atacaaatga 60
gatttacagg cactgtgtgt agaatgtgca aaaattcact tagcttttct tttgtttttt 120
tggtgttgct ttaagaaact ttatcaaata tatttcttac aaatataaa ctttctctcc 180
caattgaagg caattaaaaa aattcaaagt ttatcaatac tcagtacaca ggtgaaccag 240
tcaaattcat tttctttctg gaaaagaata acaaaccaat atttaggatg ttcagagact 300
caacaaaaac cattctagaa atcaccacga acaattgttt tctgttgcca aagccttttg 360
ttcttcaaaa gtcacatcc accag

```

```

<210> 118
<211> 286
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 118
ttggtttgcc tttttccttc ctaactttcc catatgtaga agaagccatt aagattgctt 60
actgtgaaaa gaaatgtgga aactgtcttc tcacgactct caaagatgaa gacttttgta 120
aacgtgtatc tttggctact gtggataaaa cagttgaaac tccatgcctt cattaccatc 180
atgagcatca tcacaatcat ggacatcagc accttggcag cagttagctt tcagagaatc 240
agcaaccagg agcaccaaact gctcctaact atcctgtctc tccagg

```

```

<210> 119
<211> 275
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 119  
 gtggtgaggt ttctgaagaa ttatccctga aactgccacc aaatgtggta gaagaatctg 60  
 cccgagcttc tgtctcagtt ttgggagaca tattaggcto tgccatgcaa aacacacaaa 120  
 atcttctcca gatgccctat ggctgtggag agcagaatat ggtcctcttt gctcctaaca 180  
 tctatgtact ggattatcta aatgaaacac agcagcttac tccagaggtc aagtccaagg 240  
 ccattggcta tctcaacact ggttaccaga gacag 275

<210> 120  
 <211> 70  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(70)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 120  
 cttgagactt gaaaccacaa naagtgtgan aagactggct agtgtggaag catantgaac 60  
 acactgatta 70

<210> 121  
 <211> 168  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 121  
 aaaagcgacc tttttgtcca ttacagaagt aacgtattta ttgtagaaat gtaatagata 60  
 aaaatgaaat aattattcat attctcacta ttccacaaat gtctgtgatt aacagattca 120  
 ttgtcaactt tagttctcat tctgcacata tgtaagttaa gtttgtat 168

<210> 122  
 <211> 342  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 122  
 gtgctcgggg taatgacggt gctcagaggca gtgatggtca accaggccct cctggtcctc 60  
 ctggaactgc cggattccct ggatccctcg gtgctaaggg tgaagttgga cctgcagggt 120  
 ctctctggtc aaatgggtgcc cctggacaaa gaggagaacc tggacctcag ggacacgctg 180  
 gtgctcaagg tcctcctggc cctcctggga ttaatggtag tcctgggtgt aaaggcgaaa 240  
 tgggtcccgc tggcattcct ggagctcctg gactgatggg agccccgggt cctccaggac 300  
 cagccggtgc taatggtgct cctggactgc gaggtggtgc ag 342

<210> 123  
 <211> 443  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 123  
 aaacttactt catttattat ttgttactct ttatttctcc ctagtatgtt ttggacattt 60  
 gaatgtcctc ttctgtgaat ttttcatgtt tgttgccat atctctatct tggttttaga 120  
 agttaaatta ttacttaaaa gaacttttta ataagtttga atgttaaatt ttgacctctc 180  
 atgtgcattg caaatttttt tcctcaagta tctttttctt ttttttagat agtgtttttg 240  
 aaagtcttca tggtgatatg cactatattc agtatatgta tgttttccta ctctcttgt 300  
 aaaactgttg catgatccaa ctacagcaat gaattgtgcc tagtgagaaa cctctataga 360  
 tcttaaaaaa tgaattattc ttttagcagt tattactcac atgggtgcaa tctttagccc 420

cagggagggtc aataatgtct ttt

443

<210> 124

<211> 145

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 124

ctgaacctga gaaggaggag ggggccaagg aagaagccac caaggaggaa gaagccatca 60  
aagaggagggt ggtcaaggag cccaaggatg aggcacagaa tgaggggccc gctacagagt 120  
cagaggcccc gctgaaggag gatgg 145

<210> 125

<211> 391

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 125

ctgatttggt tactgaacac tgtcacatta aatgatggtg cctaggtaaa aacgctgcac 60  
acactcccct ccacccccac cccttaccac tgttgagacg tggctgcctg tcatgagatg 120  
agatctgctt gagttaaagcc atatacatta cagcaagcat tccagattct taaaatgacc 180  
aaacactttg gtattaatac aatgtattcc ctgttttctc aaatatacaa aatatacatt 240  
tccagtttta gttgtggttt tcttgttttt ttttgttttt gttgttttta cacaggaata 300  
gttaggtctg tcatttgagg gagcccagg gacctggaac gggtcacacg ggcagtgtctc 360  
agttctggtg cctcttcata tgcagggcca g 391

<210> 126

<211> 306

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 126

aaaaatcact acatcaaagt ggatagagag taagaagaca ggagagagag gagaaacat 60  
gttttttggt ttgagtcagg aggtctcac tctgtcactc aagctgaagc acagtggcac 120  
aatcacagct cactgcagcc tcaacctccc aggtcaagc gatcctacta cttaagcctc 180  
ccaagttgct gagactacag gcacaagcca ccatgccag cccaatttga ttgtgtttca 240  
tacagatagc cagttttccc agcaccaacc cggacttggt aaatagcctg ttcttttctc 300  
actttt 306

<210> 127

<211> 153

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 127

aaaaaatccc acttttcgaa aatatctgac aatcaagggc acagagacta gcgtaatgct 60  
gattctcact ggcgcaaaca gcttgtggat cgcataggcc accacgaagg tacttgtgcc 120  
tgctgccatt tttgactgta ccagggactc ttt 153

<210> 128

<211> 134

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(134)

<223> n = A,T,C or G



&lt;400&gt; 128

```

gctttcattc ctgttcanaa ntcaatgcc ttgacggggc tgatgtgtnn agctgntaac 60
anncacccat cccagtgtca ggagatttg annnaggagt ttggangaga gtgggaagga 120
atgactgctt anga 134

```

&lt;210&gt; 129

&lt;211&gt; 246

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 129

```

aaaggctttc attcctgttc agaagtcaat gcccttgacg gggctgatgt gttgagctgc 60
taacagtcac ccatcccagt gtcaggaaga tttgatagag gagtttgag gagagtggga 120
aggaatgact gcttaggagg ggagagagcc tggcaatgaa atgtggccca gggcaccagc 180
ctgacagccc cgagggaccc ctgggtgtgt ttgaggcttt catagttcag atttctgcat 240
gcccg 246

```

&lt;210&gt; 130

&lt;211&gt; 460

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(460)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 130

```

cacaattcta ccgttcattt ntgtaactgc tttagtggct tcttctgggg aggagaaaca 60
tacaaaacca aaccctttgc tgcgaccacc ctccatcata acctttgcac tagtgattgn 120
accaaattgga gaaaactctt tccggagacg ttcacatca ataccatcat caagattttt 180
cacataaaga ttaacaccct ggtatctggt gatcctatct tgtttcatct gttcaaattt 240
gcgcttannt tccgtctgcc gttccacctt tttctgagct cgaccaacat aaatttgttt 300
tccattgagc tcctttccgt tcatctcatn cacagctttn tgtgcatctt catgcctttc 360
aaagcttaca aatccaaatc ctttggattt tncactttca tcagtcatta ctttcacact 420
taaggcaggc ccaaacttgc caaagagatc cttaaaggcg 460

```

&lt;210&gt; 131

&lt;211&gt; 464

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(464)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 131

```

tgacctgnat ctctctgcta ttaatgacaa aagcatcgnc aaaaagacnc cacagttagc 60
aaaaacaata tcaaagaaac ctgagtcaac atcattttct gccctcgga aaaagagccc 120
ggatttatct gaagcaatgg aaatgatgga gtctcanaca ctactgctga cgctactatc 180
cgtaaagatg gagaacaatc ttgctgagtt tgaaagaagg gcagaaaaga atttattaat 240
aatgtgtaag gagaaggaga agctacagaa aaaggccac gagctgaagc gcaggcttct 300
cctctctcag aggaagcggg agctggcaga tgccttgat gccagatcg agatgctcag 360
cccttctgag tgcgaggcga ggtggctoct gacgctaana ggtgtgcatc accttcgacc 420
aggccaacct gaccgtcaag ctgccagatg gatacnaatt caag 464

```

&lt;210&gt; 132

&lt;211&gt; 303

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 132

```

ctgcggtggt caggtcccgg tattcccggg acatgttggt ggtgccgctc cgggagtcac 60
agcgcagcca gatcccgaag ttcttcaccc gcagggggga cttctcaaac acctgcccac 120
agtagacaat ctcccctgaa gacttcttca tcttctttaa ctgagatata aagtaccaga 180
agcgggactt ggcgacgaca tgattaggcg caaagattcg catgcggtag aggggcggcg 240
tgtggcattt ggggggtggc aggcagcgac ccactacctt gtactctcgt agcgtgcccg 300
agg                                              303

```

&lt;210&gt; 133

&lt;211&gt; 273

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 133

```

gtggatgatg tctgtggcga tggcattcaa gaagttgcgg tcgtgggaga cgactaggat 60
ggtggagggc cacgtctgca ggtaattctc cagccacagg atggccctga catccagcat 120
gtttgtaggt tcatctaaca gcagaagatc tggcctagca aagagggccc gggccagggc 180
cagcctcatc ctccagccac aaacagcacc attgtattgt tgaatgttta tgtaactgat 240
ggcttttcta taatgtaatt tttgaatggt cag                                              273

```

&lt;210&gt; 134

&lt;211&gt; 507

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 134

```

ctggtccttc aggcaaaatt tggaggtcac aatgaactcc aagcctgaca caaagatatt 60
ctacagtttc acagctatca tttgtacata ttaagttgat tcaactcttt tgagcaaatc 120
tacctagaaa acggcaaat aatatattcc ttacataaca actttgtgtc tcaaaattct 180
tgaaaaacaa gagcagatga ctttgtattc aaagactacc aaagtatgta tttgattttc 240
acatgcaaac aacttaaac cttataaatc tcatgtcaac tctgcatgat gccttgaagg 300
aaatgacata caaagtttgc taactgtgca aaatattaaa ttgctaaaac attttacata 360
atgaaaataa acatgtaaat gttgaagttg acacatgaaa ttaacatggc ataagaactt 420
atcacatttc agatattttc ttttagtaaca agtttttgtt tttatagtcc ctggtacaca 480
gcaaaagttta tcacgaaaga taaaaat                                              507

```

&lt;210&gt; 135

&lt;211&gt; 148

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 135

```

ctcggcggcc acagacatca cgtcctccct atcagacgac caggtacccg aggetttcct 60
ggtcatgctg ctgatccagt tcagtacccat ggtggttgac cgcgccctct acctgcgcaa 120
gaccgtgctg ggcaagctgg ccttcacg                                              148

```

&lt;210&gt; 136

&lt;211&gt; 150

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 136

```

ctgctaagaa gcagacattg tctctacaag ctgagagaga agagaaagca aaagcctccg 60

```

agctctccaa aaagaaagca tctgccctgt tgttcagcag tgatgaggag gaccagtgga 120  
 atattcctgc ttcacagacc cacttagcat 150

<210> 137  
 <211> 179  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 137  
 aaatgcactg ttctggttcc taacttgaag cagttgtcct tgtgagaacc ggtctttgcc 60  
 tttagctcat gtctgttttc acagcaaaga ggttacagaa ccatcactgg tccagggttaa 120  
 tgtacaaaat tttctggcaa tgcctgatta aaaaaataaa attggcttgt tgagaacag 179

<210> 138  
 <211> 249  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 138  
 ctgcactgga agcttccagg gatgttgatg cagcggtagg agcagatgtg gcccccggtg 60  
 ggcagggcgc actcgtcgat gtcttcacag gtgactccat ccacatcgct gagctggtag 120  
 cctcgccggc agtaacactg gtaggagccg tagacgttgg cacactcctg gctacagggg 180  
 ctgctgtctgc actcattgat gtcttcacat gacctgccat ccacagagag ccggaagccc 240  
 acggaacag 249

<210> 139  
 <211> 237  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(237)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 139  
 aaaaccatca taacaaaaag ggtccattgt cttatgatcc actggaaaaga ggaccgactc 60  
 atcattttatg gctatgactt ggcagtgact ccaatgtgat atcctgtaat tttatcttca 120  
 gttatgctat agcatgtaca tttccattct cttgtcgaag tttctttcgt tcctcanctt 180  
 ctctctcata tttcctgacg tattgtcttc taagctggac tgtaataaca gcaacag 237

<210> 140  
 <211> 342  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 140  
 cttccatcat gaaacgggat gacagcaaca ataagacttt ggctgagcaa aacactaaga 60  
 atcctaaaag cactactggt agaagttcca aatctaaaaga ggagccatta tttccattta 120  
 atttgatga attgttact gtggatgagg ttatagaaga agtgaatcct tctcaggcca 180  
 agcagaatcc actaaaggga aaaaggaaaag aaactctcaa aaatgttcct ttctctgaac 240  
 ttaacttaaa gaagaaaaag gggaaaactt ccactcctcg tgggtgtgag ggagaactat 300  
 cttttgtgac attggatgag attggggaag aggaagatgc ag 342

<210> 141  
 <211> 226  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 141  
gtcctctaga gaatcccctg agagctccgt tcctcaccat ggactggacc tggaggatcc 60  
tcttcttggg gtcagcagcc acaggagccc actccctggg gcaagtgggt cagtctgggg 120  
ctgaagtga gatgcctggg gcctcagtgc aggtctcctg caggacttcc ggatacacct 180  
tcaccgacta ctacatacat tgggtgcgac aggcccctgg acaagg 226

<210> 142  
<211> 235  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(235)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 142  
ccagcgacct cccggttcaa ttcttcagtc cggctgggtga accaggcttc agcatccttc 60  
cggttctgct cggccatgac ctcatattgg cttcgcatgt cactcaggat cttggcgaga 120  
tcggtgcccg gagcggaatc cacctccaca ctgacctggc ctcccacttg gccctcagc 180  
gtactgatit cctcctcatg gttcttcttc aggtaggcca gctcttnctt cagga 235

<210> 143  
<211> 508  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 143  
ctgacaaaaa gtgtcagagc cagaggccaa cctctgctag atgaagcagc agcacatgac 60  
tccatttcta tctgataagg agacagagaa gaggcatctc gaacagatga aaaaccaaag 120  
gtgtgtgtcc taaaaaaaca gattggcttc aaagaaaaca ctaagggaaga ccacagagc 180  
tgtattaatt ttagtaaaaa taatcatatg ccaacagggg aattgaacca ctttctaat 240  
catagtatga actcatctct tcagatactt ggtaagtggg caaagcttgt ttttataatt 300  
actttcactg tcttgggcaa aaagtctttc ttatctttgg tccttaggtg tggatatcagt 360  
ttcttccatt tttttatgtg ttacaaaaca atcttttttt tacttgacat caacaaccaa 420  
ggtgcagtat aaacacgaag ttgctgatat tgttgctttt atacacataa aataccaaca 480  
tctcccatat attttatagg ctatacga 508

<210> 144  
<211> 382  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 144  
cctgccgtcg atgccaggga ggccgacagg accttctttt ccagcggggc cgatatttcc 60  
aggggaacca ggaagacctc tgggtcccat gagaccaggc tcccagggc gaccagcatc 120  
tccattaggt cctcggactc cagcagggcc acttgacca cgactaccag gaggggccat 180  
gacgccagct ctgccatcag ctccaggaag accacgagaa ccaggactac ctctcagccc 240  
aggaggtcct ggagggccgg cagatccagc ttcccatta gggcctctct ttcttcttcc 300  
accactggga ccaggaggac cttggggccc agcagagccg ggctcaccct tgttaccgct 360  
ctctcctttg gagccagacc tg 382

<210> 145  
<211> 109  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 145  
gctaacatgc cttggttcaa gggatggaaa gtcacccgta aggatggcaa tgccagtgga 60  
accacgctgc ttgaggtctt ggactgcctc ctaccaccaa ctctgcca 109

<210> 146  
<211> 87  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 146  
gtgaagtacc acggagaaat catattggaa agttactact tagccatctg acttgacttc 60  
cttggttatc aaataattac atattct 87

<210> 147  
<211> 396  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 147  
aaagataaaa ccaacatgtc cagtgcctatc cttatgcatg gtaatcgtcc gttcaaagg 60  
cctgtcacga atgggtcatg taatcttctc tccaaaagcc tgtttgagca ccttggtgcgc 120  
tttatcagag ctccatcctg cacagtcttc accattgac tgaagtactt ggtcccaaaa 180  
tctcagacca accaatgagg ctggagaatt agcctggact agctgaacaa atataccatt 240  
atctattgat ttaagcctga gtccaatttc tccatcttga tccttacaca aaatgacttc 300  
acgaatccct tgcttaattt ctgctctacg aattccaaca tcattaccag ttacaggagc 360  
caccatatag ttatatactg aaggtcttgc taccaa 396

<210> 148  
<211> 503  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 148  
aaatcccaat ttcccatctt catcttcaga aaccatttca aacgtatcaa actgtaattt 60  
cttcataaca gccacatatt tttcttcaag tgactttaat actgacaaag gtttgggttt 120  
catagccgcc ttcttgaggt attcaccag ttttttttcc tgatttgctt gccgcaaact 180  
ggtggtggct gcataaacta tctcagcagt cttttggatg tctggtacca aaagagtaag 240  
tccttctggt ctttgatcag acgcatctgg ttttactcct gttttaacat tttccctttt 300  
agatcttaaa cggttgggtat aggtatcaac acaggtcttc attttggcta acaatgtacc 360  
aacagaagtt tgacattctg actgttcttc ttcctcttca cgttctctg tagaaagggg 420  
caacaatagg ggcaccatgg cagcacaaga agcaatggcc cgaagcaatt ccagcagtcg 480  
ccgatagagt ggcacatgtc ttg 503

<210> 149  
<211> 196  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 149  
ccattaaaag ttattttacaa cagtgggaga aaaaaagaca agaagttggt tcacactaca 60  
gacctcccc caccctaaag cctaatactt gcttaccaag tcaaaaaaga gacacagttg 120  
attcacaggc tggaggtttg aacttgagta agacatttat aaaaacctag acggggcagt 180  
gtcctcccca gcccg 196

<210> 150  
<211> 147  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(147)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 150

```

ccttctctga aaaaagagaa ggaattactt attaaaaacta agcacactta gcaacttctt 60
tccnataccta tctttattcg tttagcctngt gccaaatttt tctngccott ttttaatttgc 120
aaaccttnaa aaaaaaaaaacc aaaaaaac 147

```

&lt;210&gt; 151

&lt;211&gt; 419

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 151

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ctgcgctatg gcgaagacgg cctggcaggg gagagcgttg agttccagaa cctgggtacg 60
cttaagcctt ccaacaaggc ttttgagaag aagttccgct ttgattatac caatgagagg 120
gccctgcggc gcaactctga ggaggacctg gtgaaggacg tgctgagcaa cgcacacatc 180
cagaacgagt tggagcggga atttgagcgg atgcgggagg accggcaagt gcgtgtcctg 240
ctcttcagaa gtggagtga gggcgtgttc tgtgcagggt cagacctgaa ggagcgggaa 300
cagatgagtg aagcagaggt ggggggtgtt gtccagcgac tccggggcct gatgaatgac 360
atcgcgacct tccctgcacc caccattgcg gctatggatg gggttgcctt gggcggagg 419

```

&lt;210&gt; 152

&lt;211&gt; 241

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 152

```

gtgccagtca agatgcctgg ctccaggccat caggagctgg ttagecccat tccaccccca 60
gccctgcatg cagggtccag ccattgtctt tgggggaaac aggcagaata agtggaggat 120
ggagctgggg cttgggtccc tctaggtacc ttctgagagc tttgacaagc cagaaagaag 180
ctaccaggtt gaggggtgct gtcttctgga ctccaggagag acatgttcgc cgaggatatc 240
a 241

```

&lt;210&gt; 153

&lt;211&gt; 271

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 153

```

ctgtctcacc agctccctaa ctcatgtgta cctgcacctt cctcttgaaa tctgaacatt 60
ataataccac aagccaattt cagcctccag tgggaaggct ccagccacac gccgatattt 120
cgtcctgctt cccgtcatct catactctaaa agtcatggct taagttaggc aataaaacct 180
gtggcttttag gcatcttttag taaaaaagct gaacaaatcc caaatattatt cccattttct 240
tgagaaataa acttcataaa acaacagaca g 271

```

&lt;210&gt; 154

&lt;211&gt; 120

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 154

```

ccatggcgct cgggtgcgcg cagtgcacgc gggttatcac cggagtggga ctggtgactt 60
cattagaaga ggaagggaaga cctgagctgg cctgtgaata tgctccgccc cctgcatcag 120

```

<210> 155  
 <211> 92  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 155  
 ccatggccca ggtcacccac cccttggtcc acatcactga ggaagtagaa gagaacagga 60  
 cacaagatgg caagcctgag agaattgccc ag 92

<210> 156  
 <211> 501  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(501)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 156  
 gtgtgagcca ctgcaccagg caaactgcga tcttttagng gtgcctnttc tctcttttga 60  
 cttaaggatg ttgtccctta aggaaacctg gaggctacta ctgtgataca ctacttgaga 120  
 gatggattgt tgcgctttct tctacagtct ttacaaggag tagattataa agacagaaga 180  
 tggttaacct tgcattaatg tttggaagct gacagtcttc tagatttctg cttagcaaaact 240  
 gatattgagg agagtccctga aagatctttc agcaatttca ttttcttggg ataagtgagt 300  
 cactttcaga acagtatgtg ttgtagaatt ttttggttgt ggctgctcta ctcagattgc 360  
 atagaggttt ttttgntttc tgnnttctgn ttgnttgntt tggtoagatt ttttgaaaaca 420  
 tcctcaaaag gactattcag ttttcaggat gatacactat gaagatgttt caaaaaatct 480  
 tcatagtgtg tcatccacct c 501

<210> 157  
 <211> 527  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 157  
 aaaggagcca gcaccatagc agagtacata agtggctatc agagaagcca gccgatatgg 60  
 attggcctgc acgaccaca gaagaggcag cagtggcagt ggattgatgg ggccatgtat 120  
 ctgtacagat cctgggtctg caagtccatg ggtgggaaca agcactgtgc tgagatgagc 180  
 tccaataaca actttttaac ttggagcagc aacgaatgca acaagcgcca acacttcctg 240  
 tgcaagtacc gaccatagag caagaatcaa gattctgcta actcctgcac agccccgtcc 300  
 tcttcctttc tgctagcctg gctaaatctg ctcatatttt cagaggggaa acctagcaaa 360  
 ctaagagtga taagggcctt actacactgg cttttttagg cttagagaca gaaacttttag 420  
 cattggccca gtagtggtct ctagctctaa atgtttgccc cgccatccct ttccacagta 480  
 tccttcttcc ctctccctt gtctctggct gtctcgagca gtctaga 527

<210> 158  
 <211> 323  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 158  
 ccacttacac ttgtgaccag tgtggggcag agacctacca gccgatccag tctcccactt 60  
 tcatgcctct gatcatgtgc ccaagccagg agcgccaaac caaccgctca ggaggcgggc 120  
 tgtatctgca gacacggggc tccagattca tcaaattcca ggagatgaag atgcaagaac 180  
 atagtgatca ggtgcctgtg ggaaatatcc ctcttagtat cacggtgctg gtagaaggag 240  
 agaacataag gattgcccag cctggagacc acgtcagcgt cactgggtatt ttcttgccaa 300  
 tcctgcgcac tgggttccga cag 323

<210> 159  
 <211> 541  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(541)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 159  
 ctgctatgtg gtggccgctg tggctgacac tgagtgaagg tgtttgaaat gcaggagagg 60  
 atatcccagc aaattgggat cacatgcttt tgtctccaca gcaaccagcc actgcaggca 120  
 gcatgtcttt cctcccctgc tctctgcttg ctgttggttt gacgctattc tgcttgcatg 180  
 tcttctgggt gggatgtgga gttgttgctg gactctcagg cgaagctgaa gtcattgaag 240  
 tgtgtgaagc tctgtgcttg catgagggca agcaaggaat ggctgtgcct gaggctgctc 300  
 tgggaaactc cttgccctt gacctcttt gagagcattc acgtgggtctt cttgctcatc 360  
 cccttataaa tgtgctttgc ctgcctcagc ctcattggtca gagcagtga gactggagcc 420  
 ctgtttgcac gttctagtgtg ttccggagaaa gcctaggttc tgggctcang tccagatgca 480  
 gcgggggattc tgttctctga ctgtggcgac cttgctttgg ttcttggtga agtgaaccaa 540  
 g 541

<210> 160  
 <211> 378  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 160  
 cctgggagat cccagggtcc tccaccctcc ccctgaccac atacaaaggc actctagttc 60  
 aagggtgaaa agtctcacc caggaggaaca gccctccttg aagcaatggc agggccagca 120  
 gggaggtggg catggcaggg aatggagtga gccagacaga cttcacctcc ttactggaca 180  
 cagggtcaag ggcgagtctt aattgctgct ccctttactt tctctacctg tgactactoc 240  
 ctggaccaat cctgaggagg gcacattttc cagaagccac gtgatagggg ctggtttctg 300  
 tggagccgga ggcagagaca ctgaacttga gctcacctcc taacaccggc agtaaaacttc 360  
 ctggaacttt gccctcag 378

<210> 161  
 <211> 388  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(388)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 161  
 ctgaagaaga agctgccgac ctccaacaa agcctacaaa gatotccaag tttggatttg 60  
 ccataggtag tcagacgaca aagaaagcat cagccatatc catcaaactt ggatcaagta 120  
 agcctaaaga aactgttcca aatattgaac aacagggtgg acagatgatc atgaagcaac 180  
 tatatatgtt agatgacaag aaagaacctc ataattcaca gtcattttcc aataaatgtt 240  
 tatgatgagt tttgatttct catgatttcc ttataaaatt cccaggata aactaagttg 300  
 ctctangatg agcttgggaa gctaggttaa aacaggaacg aggcattcaca ggatagaaac 360  
 aatcctggtg ggattcacct atcaccag 388

<210> 162  
 <211> 300



<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 162  
ctgccaaaat ctgctggaat cctttgatgg tctccttcag gggtagcagc ttccccatat 60  
gacctgtgaa gacctcagca acctggaatg gctgagacaa gaaacgctgt attttccgtg 120  
cacgggacac ggtcaacttg tcttcctcag aaagtccatc catacccagg atggcaatga 180  
tatcctggag ggattttag tctgcagga tcttttgac cccacgggca acatcgtaat 240  
gctcactgcc aacaatggtg ggatccatga tacgagaggt ggagctctaga ggatccacag 300

<210> 163  
<211> 197  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 163  
aaaactacaa acacaatatt gactaaaaaa ggaaaaaaa gggaataaca tgtatctaata 60  
aaaatattca gtataaaaag aggactaatg gaattaagtg gcccttttcc ccattttttac 120  
attctaataa atgattccat caagacaaaat cattaaaaag tgttattaca ctgatttttt 180  
ttttttaata agaagga 197

<210> 164  
<211> 548  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 164  
cttcttttgg tggtaaataag gtattttattt gaaatgaaaa aaaaattact taagtacctg 60  
gactattgca tttaatcatg tattgtaatt gtgttactct acctttttgc atcagagaca 120  
aatatacaat gaacattcag atatcacaga ctgcacacta gatagtaatt cttcagggtct 180  
tttacataac caccaagaaa cagatattgg tttctgcaat atagtataaa agtccacaat 240  
caatccagtc ttagccagta tcttcaattt acttctgttg ctgtacaaat aattggagaa 300  
gggcttttct tgcagaggaa atacatggac tgtagaagat actcctcagg gtgtcaggag 360  
gtgaaaatga agcttctgag gtttgcaaga aaatgtttac aaataagagt ctggcattta 420  
gtatcctcgc atgcatctcc agcatgggaa actataacac ggctggcccc aggctcgtcc 480  
tgtctggctg cctcttttga agaggggaga agattgcaca gtgtgatgga gctcattttc 540  
agcagagt 548

<210> 165  
<211> 485  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 165  
aaacagaacg agacaccagc taggattata acttttagcat tctatagcag tctgctcaca 60  
cagccctcct ccatgctggc tcttgggcca cactgttccc acatggagct tgagtctcct 120  
ccaacacatt ccatgagctt caagtgcaga gacatgggtg acacttcggg ctgttctaca 180  
gagcactcca gaccatacgt ggctgaatac gtgagttagt gtttttctgt ccacttataa 240  
accatgttga tattaagcat aaatataatc caaatcagct ttccttttct tggcctaaag 300  
gaatatgatg ggattaaaac agaagtgaat taagcaaaaga tccactatc tgaacaaata 360  
acatagaagt gattgaacaa tttggaccca ctaaattttg tgtctagctg taaaatggac 420  
attgtgataa aaacaggatt tgaaggaaaa tgaatagcta atttgtcaat taaataatta 480  
aaact 485

<210> 166  
<211> 198  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(198)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 166

```

agcgtggtcg cgggtcgagg tntgccaccc ggctcttctt aacctgtttt gttttctgct 60
cagcacggtt aaaagaccaa cgtgtgtgga tcaaataaa aggccacacc tttcagaccg 120
aacctactca aagatccttt actttgcaat agtttgaact ggagaaccaa agacgggaga 180
cgaatgaaag caaagatg                                     198

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&lt;210&gt; 167

&lt;211&gt; 539

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 167

```

ctgtttcata ggctggagat gcactcttct agactgctcg agacagccag agacagggga 60
ggaggaaga aggatactgt ggaaaggat ggcggggcaa acatttagag ctagaagcca 120
ctactgggcc aatgctaaag tttctgtctc taagcctaaa aaagccagt tagtagggcc 180
cttatcactc ttagtttgct aggtttcccc tctgaaataa tgagcagatt tagccaggct 240
agcagaaagg aagaggacgg ggctgtgcag gagttagcag aatcttgatt ctgctctat 300
ggtcggtact tgcacaggaa gtgttgccgc ttgttgcatc cgttgctgct ccaagttaaa 360
aagtgtttat tggagctcat ctccagcacag tgcttggtcc caccatgga cttgccagac 420
caggatctgt acagatacat ggcccacat atccactgcc actgctgcct cttctgtggg 480
tcgtgcaggc caatccatat cggctggctt ctctgatagc cacttatgta ctctgctat 539

```

&lt;210&gt; 168

&lt;211&gt; 555

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 168

```

ccatctgatc tataaatgcg gtggcatcga caaaagaacc attgaaaaat ttgagaagga 60
ggctgctgag atgggaaagg gctccttcaa gtatgcctgg gtcttgata aactgaaagc 120
tgagcgtgaa cgtggatatca ccattgatat ctcttctgtg aaatttgaga ccagcaagta 180
ctatgtgact atcattgatg ccccaggaca cagagacttt atcaaaaaca tgattacagg 240
gacatctcag gctgactgtg ctgtcctgat tgttgctgct ggtgttggtg aatttgaagc 300
tggtatctcc aagaatgggc agaccgaga gcatgccctt ctggcttaca cactgggtgt 360
gaaacaacta attgtcgggt ttaacaaaat ggattccact gagccaccct acagccagaa 420
gagatatgag gaaattgtta aggaagtacg cacttacatt aagaaaattg gctacaaccc 480
cgacacagta gcatttgtgc caatttctgg ttggaatggt gacaacatgc tggagccaag 540
tgctaacatg ccttg                                     555

```

&lt;210&gt; 169

&lt;211&gt; 193

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 169

```

ctgcggccca tgatgtcaga gctggaagag agggcacgtc agcagagggg ccacctccat 60
ttgctggaga caagcataga tgggattctg gctgatgtga agaacttgga gaacattagg 120
gacaacctgc ccccaggctg ctacaatacc caggctcttg agcaacagtg aagctgccat 180
aaatatttct caa                                     193

```

&lt;210&gt; 170

&lt;211&gt; 207

<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(207)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 170  
aaaggcagac actgagtcag tattaataga ttaactaaac tgcactgtaa tttagataaa 60  
attactgtgt ctcaactgnt attacatgca aaatccacat aaattgtcat ttaaccaaca 120  
gtactgnacg agcgaacatc tcgatatatg aaaactgcat catcaattca acgttttggg 180  
acttgaact gcatcataaa tgcaaca 207

<210> 171  
<211> 265  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 171  
cctggcttcc ctgccagtcc ctgtccttca cactatgagg gagagtcctg acttgaatc 60  
agaagacctg agcatctatt cttggctctg ccacttatta ttgtgtgacc aataatctct 120  
ctaggtttca gttacctcct tcataagtgc tctgtgcagt aaggaaggag aggggaagca 180  
atggtctgtg gtgctaagg agagccagat ggtgctggtg tctgaaggag gagggagaat 240  
attctgagca ggggcaatga tgtgg 265

<210> 172  
<211> 449  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(449)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 172  
ccatgattct gtcttttcaa tgactgtggc ttctactcna acaanaccc tnnnaggag 60  
tggcttgcca agcagmntga agttgtctgc cccaaccagc aggacctnn ccagtcgaat 120  
tnnctctcca cacgcaaggn ctanttcatt tccaattaan atcaggtctt cagaggtcac 180  
cttccactgg cggttggaag agtgaccac ggcaaatagc ctgccatact gccccgtgac 240  
gatcatctca ttcaacctct tcacgacctc tgcatggtgt ctggtctcct caactgggtc 300  
tggcagaaca acttctggac anngtgggtga actcagggat gttttaggaa catatcctgg 360  
tanatatgaa gtgctctgtg aattgaacct tcgagaanca gaccaaaggg aggctgctcc 420  
gggccccgaa ggtctcanga tgctgtggc 449

<210> 173  
<211> 367  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 173  
cgagcgccg cccggcaggc ccattggcgt aaaccttgaa gcgatccaag ocacagcgaa 60  
tggacagatc aaagaactgt cggggaccaa atgggttgtg ggtgatcttc ttctcctcgg 120  
atccccacga gccattcaga aggctgttcc ggaccacggc accgttgccc atgcggggat 180  
taatgtgcag agctatgtgc cctgaggagc ccaccttgaa gttgatagca aagctcttgc 240  
ctgtgggagg cacatagccc ttgatgatga tggttcttcg agctgtgagc cctccttgca 300  
gcctcccga atattggcaca ggccgggttg aggttggggg tccttccatg gtgggcaggc 360

tgttcag

367

&lt;210&gt; 174

&lt;211&gt; 458

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 174

```

ggcagccatc tccttctcgg catcatggcc gccctcagac cccttgtgaa gccaagatc 60
gtcaaaaaga gaaccaagaa gtccatccgg caccagtcag atcgatatgt caaaattaag 120
cgtaactggc ggaacccag aggcattgac aacagggttc gtagaagatt caagggccag 180
atcttgatgc ccaacattgg ttatggaagc aacaaaaaa caaagcacat gctgccagc 240
ggcttccgga agttcctggc ccacaacgtc aaggagctgg aagtgtgtgt gatgtgcaac 300
aaatcttact gtgccgagat cgctcacaat gtttctctca agaaccgcaa agccatcgtg 360
gaaagagctg cccaactggc catcagagtc accaacccca atgccaggct gcgcagtga 420
gaaaatgagt aggcagctca tgtgcacgtt ttctgttt 458

```

&lt;210&gt; 175

&lt;211&gt; 325

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 175

```

ccttctcatt tgaggggatt cctcaagact caacccaca ggccccact gtaggaaaca 60
agccagagaa agcagcatc agagaatggg ggacagagaa ggggaaagat atgatcccaa 120
atgcagtaca aagttggcgt ctggttctga cacaaccag atactgaagc actcacggtc 180
aggtcagcaa cctcctttga tggacccca aaagctgact gaccaggcaa actgctttca 240
aggaatgaaa gagtggaggg tagggcttgt agcaaacaag ccagtttcag tcaactgtgt 300
ccccaggag aacaacctt agcac 325

```

&lt;210&gt; 176

&lt;211&gt; 195

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 176

```

gtggtctgag ctggccctat gggggcctca caagccccgg cctcagctac agcctgggct 60
ccagcttttg ctctggcgcg ggctccagct ccttcagccg caccagctcc tccaggccg 120
tggttgtgaa gaagatcgag acacgtgatg ggaagctggt gtctgagtc tctgacgtcc 180
tgcccaagtg aacag 195

```

&lt;210&gt; 177

&lt;211&gt; 214

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(214)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 177

```

ctgccaccog gctcttctta acctgttttg ttttctgctc ancacgggta aaagaccaac 60
gtgtgtggat caaatataaa ggccacacct ttcagaccga acctactcaa agatccttta 120
ctttgcaata nttngaactg gagaaccaa gacgggagac gannnaaagc aaagnngctc 180
aaagaaccaa aggaagacc tgaaggaatc caca 214

```

&lt;210&gt; 178

45

<211> 310  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 178  
 cctgtgggct tttcccaaca agcaggctca gtgccagcct ctgtgtcagc ctccagggca 60  
 cgccaacctt ctcatgggtgc cccaagccc accccaatgc acacatagga agtctccagg 120  
 ctgcttgggc agaggcacia tcatttttaga ttaaaaaaa ttgaacaaag agaccctctt 180  
 gcgagaggtg agatgaggcc ctgccatgca aaggagtccc agcagaggag gaagaattcc 240  
 atcctggagt tcaagtttct gtgcagagac aggacctggg gacagagaac ggtcctccac 300  
 ccaatttcag 310

<210> 179  
 <211> 386  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 179  
 cccgccttcc cgggtcccag cccctcccag ttccccagc gacggccact tcctgggtccc 60  
 cgacgcaacc atgggtgaag aacaaccgca ggtcgaattg ttctgaagg ctggcagtga 120  
 tggggccaag attgggaact gccattctc ccagagactg ttcatgttac tgtggctcaa 180  
 gggagtcacc ttcaatgtta ccaccgttg caccaaaagg cggaccgaga cagtgcagaa 240  
 gctgtgcccc ggggggcagc tcccattcct gctgtatggc actgaagtgc acacagacac 300  
 caacaagatt gaggaatttc tggaggcagt gctgtgccct cccaggtacc ccaagctggc 360  
 agctctgaac cctgagtcca acacag 386

<210> 180  
 <211> 304  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 180  
 gtggagttac tggcctactc cttcccatg agccctccct gtctgcactg cccaggccag 60  
 agggtagagc acaggggttt cccatacta cctcccact ggggtccagtc ttgacaaagg 120  
 caggaagcca gctaggggtg gggcgatagg gtcagcgggt atgtcccact gttggaggtc 180  
 actggtattc tgtttgtttt tgtttgtttt cgtttgtttt tttgagacag ggtctcgttc 240  
 tgtcgttag ctggagtgcg gtggcgtgat catggcactg ctattcttga agcactccac 300  
 ccac 304

<210> 181  
 <211> 341  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 181  
 ctgcctccct tgaaactctc ttcccaatca agggctccca aggagctgca ggccaagtcc 60  
 tctgtccta ttttagcaaga ggcaggcggc aattcgggct gatctccca tcacccttca 120  
 ttttaaccgca aaaaagtcac caaccaactt ctgagacccc ctgggcaatc cagggtttct 180  
 tgtttcctaa gctcctatgg aacaagcaat cagttctttt ttggactttt ggttcaattc 240  
 cttctcattc agaggaaata tggttgccgt gtaggcagat gtctcctagg agcgtgtgtg 300  
 tgtaagagcc tgtgtgaaat tcagccagggt tagcaccaag g 341

<210> 182  
 <211> 533  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(533)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 182

```
ctgaacaaca atggctatga aggcattgtc gttgcaatcg accncaatgt gccagaagat 60
gaaacactca ttcaacaaat aaaggacatg gtgacccagg catctctgta tctgtttgaa 120
gctacaggaa agcgacttta tttcaaaaat gttgccattt tgattcctga aacatggaag 180
acaaaggctg actatgtgag accaaaactt gagacctaca aaaatgctga tgttctggtt 240
gctgagtcta ctctccagg taatgatgaa ccctacactg agcanatggg caactgtgga 300
gagaaggggtg aaaggatcca cctcactcct gatttcattg caggaaaaaa gttagctgaa 360
tatggaccac aaggtagggc atttgtccat gagtgggctc atctacgatg gggagtattt 420
gacgagtaca ataatgatga gaaattctac ttatccaatg gaagaataga agcagtaaga 480
tgttcagcag gtattactgg tacaatgta gtaaagaagt gtcanggagg cag 533
```

<210> 183

<211> 200

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 183

```
ctgtccttgc tcctctccgg agctccagac ggtgcgcagg gcaagctcct gggtcctccg 60
tgccaccgag atcaggtaga ccatggaggc tcccaggaag aggatcaaca ccatcacgaa 120
cagccccgcc agaaccacca cctttgagcc aaggggcagg ggaggattct cctgctggcg 180
gaagcagcgg agcatgcagg 200
```

<210> 184

<211> 72

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(72)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 184

```
ctgagcanca caggccagga ggccacagtg taagcaataa cagatctgcc acatgcagaa 60
gcaaatatca gg 72
```

<210> 185

<211> 217

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 185

```
aaaaactctg gcttggatgt tacacagacc aacaacccaa acagcagcaa caacaacaca 60
aactcccccc acccccttct tcctcagccc caagattgtg aaaatgacag gaagtccagg 120
ttggtcttgg catctatagc actgacatac attcagccca gagaagctct ggtgacaggc 180
tctctaaaca agtcctgtt cgggccccct ggtcagg 217
```

<210> 186

<211> 328

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 186

```
aaaatctcaa actaaaaatg ggaatcatatc ttaaacatta gcattcccag gagagttgga 60
```

```

gcaagacctc tgtgccact atcactcaac atttcattat ttaagtctta gcaagtgcaa 120
aacagaaaag atgcataaat attagagaag gaaagttatt ttttgcaaat ggcgtatatt 180
ttatctggaa ataccagaga atcaagtgag aaactttgaa gaataaaata attcagtaat 240
gatgcttcct accctagggt aattaatata aagaagaggt aaattcctat ggcatatttc 300
tggtaacaaa aaccaggat cttgtttt 328

```

<210> 187

<211> 575

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(575)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 187

```

ctgagcagcc ctggatcttt gccgtactgt gactgggctc tttgccctat ttttcctct 60
gtctgtgccc ctggatggca ggctgaagtc agaggggctg ttccattctc agccccctca 120
gcagcactgg gggaagaaaag cattgtcaca acaggttctt tctggccctc acccaacagc 180
ctgggcactt ggccctcctc ctccctgaca gccctcccc ttctgcaaa ggacaggggc 240
gacagggggt ggtgttgga ttggctcccg ctgcctgaca accacaagtt tatttggaag 300
gctagcggga agcccagcgg ctggcgtttc ccttgactaa ggaacagggt gcccatcaga 360
gtggggcggg cagctttggg aaggacacaa gaagcagtaa gagtgtaaag aggatgctgg 420
cctgggctca caccaatgcc acagtcagct tcctttctgc ccaactgtgc tctcaccttg 480
cgtggnnttg tgacagtctc accagtctct ctacagggt acagatccag ctccccgatt 540
ccgtgaatca gctactccgc tatctgagag agctg 575

```

<210> 188

<211> 325

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 188

```

cctgtgcccc tgcagaagag cccacgtgca aatccagctc ctcccagcag aacaacacag 60
tcctggtgga aggctgcttc tgtcctgagg gcaccatgaa ctacgctcct ggctttgatg 120
tctgcgtgaa gacctgcggc tgtgtgggac ctgacaatgt gccagagag tttggggagc 180
acttcgagtt cgactgcaag aactgtgtct gcctggaggg tggagtggc atcatctgcc 240
aaccacaagag gtgcagccag aaacccgtta cccactgcgt ggaagacggc acctacctcg 300
ccacggagggt caaccctgcc gacac 325

```

<210> 189

<211> 222

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 189

```

ctgtatcact gaaaatttcc tgatattgta tgaaaaggaa aaagaaaaag atttcaaagt 60
gatccaggct acagtctcaa tgctgtaaaa ctacgtcggc gccagccag gtgctgcaaa 120
ggagctcaga aaaatgaaaa gagccgaacc aggctagtgg aattccagat ctccctgctt 180
tagacacttc actttcatgt tattgtaaga tttttttttt tt 222

```

<210> 190

<211> 178

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 190

```

ctggaacaac tcagtgcaat gggatttttg aaccgtgaag caaacttgca agctctaata 60
gcaacaggag gtgatatcaa tgcagctatt gaaaggttac tgggctccca gccatcatag 120
cagcatttct gtatcttgaa aaaatgtaat ttatttttga taacggctct taaacttt 178

```

<210> 191

<211> 291

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 191

```

cctgagccac cgtgccttgc cacaaactat ttttaatcat taaaaaagaa aaaagaaaat 60
aaggcaggcc ggcttctcac attacatgct tttagaaaaa ggtctcatcc ttgaagcagc 120
tttgttatat gcagagcaca gtactggcctt caaaaaatat ataaagggtc tgtgcaactgg 180
cactgtttac atgtgaagaa ttgccatcaa cttctgtgaa aattagcaag ctggcacagt 240
ggctcacgcc tgtaatctca gcacctcagg aggccgaggt gggcggatca c 291

```

<210> 192

<211> 363

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 192

```

ctgccaaatg ggaagaatag aagaatttgc ccctaaaccc ctctgtgtg ctgacctgt 60
gctagacagt gctggagaca tagttggggg tggagaactg cccttatgga gcttgcaagc 120
cagtggagtg gacagacctg tccccagaca gtgatggccc aaaatgggtc ggactttaat 180
ggaggaggtg aggtgttgaa agcacaggca gagtggtcag ggctgaagtc ggagaagcac 240
agggactagg cccaatccag cctggaaagt caggggaggac ttcctagagg aagggacatc 300
gaactaagac ctgaactatg agaaataggc aggaagaagt tgtacctgac tcatttttct 360
cag 363

```

<210> 193

<211> 201

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 193

```

caggtactca tagtagctgt cggccctggc gcccagcgtg aatacgccca ggtgggtgaa 60
gaggccactg tgggtattga tgaacatggg caccagccca tccttcttcc cagacaggcc 120
gtggatgtgc tgtgtcacct tctccactgc ctctgaaac ttcttatccc ctgtgagacg 180
ggagagctcc cggaactcca g 201

```

<210> 194

<211> 367

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(367)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 194

```

aaagttgaac taanattcta tcttggacaa ccagctatca ccaggctcgg taggtttgtc 60
gcctctacct ataaatcttc ccactatttt gctacataga cgggtgtgct ctttttagctg 120
ttcttaggta gctcgtcttg tttcgggggt cttagctttg gctctccttg caaagttatt 180
tctagttaat tcattatgca gaaggatatag gggttagtcc ttgctatatt atgcttggtt 240
ataatttttc atctttccct tgcggtacta tatctattgc gccaggtttc aattttctatc 300
gcctatactt tatttgggta aatggttttg ctaaggttgt ctggtagtaa ggtggagtgg 360

```



gtttggg 367

<210> 195

<211> 315

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 195

```
aaaaatattt acgtcttaca ggagctggat aatccagggt caaacgaat tctagagctt 60
gaccagttta aggggcagca gggacaaaaa cgtttccaag acatgatggg ccacggatct 120
gactactcac tcagtgaagt gctgtgggtc tgtgccaacc ttttagtga tgtccaattc 180
aagatgagtc ataagaggat catgctgttc accaatgaag acaaccccca tggcaatgac 240
agtgccaaag ccagccgggc caggaccaa gccggtgatc tccgagatac aggcatcttc 300
cttgacttga tgcac 315
```

<210> 196

<211> 179

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 196

```
ctgtgcaaat gggcatgggg gtgcatggaa gggaggaaga gcaccgggcc cctgaacctg 60
ccccctttta gggaggggag gagccgtcag gccaggaagg ggaaatagtg caaggcagag 120
cccaggctgc aaaaggggtc cagcaccag cgaggaagg ggggtgtccc ccacccca 179
```

<210> 197

<211> 423

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 197

```
ttgttcttcg ggtcgtctct gaagtccccg ggettcagga tgacgtgctg gttgtcgggc 60
cgtttgatga tacagtgcgt ctgttcacac ttcttacagc actccccggg ggcctccatg 120
agttcgaagc cagggtcgca ggaggtgttg cagggcacgt ggggtgcaggc gatgacgttg 180
agcagggtgt tgtgtccac cttgtccgtg cacacgcagt cctggcactt ggaggaataa 240
actggagaac cgggctggtg ctcagcattc cgtgaacac acacccctt ggactcacac 300
cagtagaaag gacagcacct tccaggcacc atcttgctct tcacttcgaa tcccagcggg 360
cacacggagg gcttctcttt gcacaggctg gtgttgact tgcagacggt aatgttgag 420
cag 423
```

<210> 198

<211> 372

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 198

```
aaatgttctc atcagtttct tgccatgttg ttaactatac aacctggcta aagatgaata 60
tttttctact ggtattttta tttttgacct aaatgtttaa gcattcggaa tgagaaaact 120
atacagattt gagaaatgat gctaaattta tagttttcag taacttaaaa agctaacatg 180
agagcatgcc aaaatttgct aagtcttaca aagatcaagg gctgtccgca acaggaaga 240
acagttttga aaatttatga actatcttat ttttaggtag gttttgaaag ctttttgtct 300
aagtgaattc ttatgccttg gtcagagtaa taactgaagg agttgcttat cttggctttc 360
gagctctgagt tt 372
```

<210> 199

<211> 502

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(502)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 199

```

ctgcagcctg ggactgaccg ggaggctctg attatattacc caccacaggt aggttgtgtt 60
ctgaatctca ggttcacagg ttaaggctac agcatcctca tctccacgg ggttgagtt 120
gttgctgggt atgaagggtt tgggtggctc tgcatagact gtgatcgtcg tgactgtggt 180
cctattgagg ccagtgtctg agttatgggc ttggcacgta taggatccac tattattcac 240
agtgatgttg gggataaaga gctcttgggt ggattgctgg aaagtcccat tgacaaacca 300
agaagtactgt gcaggtgggt tagaggctgc gtggcaggag aggttcagat tttcccctga 360
tctgtaagat gtgttttagag gggaaatggt gggggcatcc gggccataga ggacattcag 420
gatgactgaa tcaactgcgc tggcactcac tgggttctgg gtttcacatt tgtagcttgc 480
tgtgtcattt cttgngacat tg                                     502

```

&lt;210&gt; 200

&lt;211&gt; 609

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(609)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 200

```

ctgaaaagac agaagaatct aaggccgctg ctccagctcc tgtgtcggag gctgtgtgtc 60
ggacctccat gtgtagtata cagtcagcac cccctgagcc ggctaccttg aagggcacag 120
tgccagatga tgctgtagaa gccttggtg atagcctggg gaaaaaggaa gcagatccag 180
aagatggaaa acctgtgatg gataaagtca aggagaaggc caaagaagaa gaccgtgaaa 240
agcttggtga aaaagaagaa acaattcctc ctgattatag attagaagag gtcaaggata 300
aagatggaaa gccactcctg ccaaaagagt ctaaggaaca gcttcacccc atgagtgaag 360
acttccttct ggatgctttg totgaggact tctctggtcc acaaaatgct tcatctctta 420
aatttgaaga tgctaaactt gctgctgcca tctctgaagt ggtttcccaa accccagctt 480
caacgaccca agctggagcc ccaccccggtg atacctcgca gagtgacaaa gacctcgatg 540
atgccttgga taaactctct gacagtctan gacaaangca gcctgaccca gatgagaaca 600
aaccaatgg                                     609

```

&lt;210&gt; 201

&lt;211&gt; 173

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 201

```

ctgcctcaga atgtcagaag ggtgccattt tcagttcttc tcctgtctga ctgtagggta 60
tagaacaggc agccctaagt gctgctttct gcgcaaatgt tttttgatta caaatctcta 120
actaggtttg aaatgtttta tagaataaga caatattctt ttcaacaaac ttt      173

```

&lt;210&gt; 202

&lt;211&gt; 182

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 202

```

gtgccacact ggcccttggt gttgttgcca aaccgggtgt agggcagcct gacggagaag 60
gacaggccat tgtaggagac gaggacaccc agctcgggga tgtccaccac gtagttgatg 120

```

ccagactggt acacctccag cccgtacttc ttgtagggca gtgccaccgc ctgcctgttc 180  
ac 182

<210> 203  
<211> 106  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 203  
gtgcctttga ggcagcaggg ttccacctga atgagcatct ctataacatg atcatccgac 60  
gctactcaga tgaaagtggg aacatggatt ttgacaactt catcag 106

<210> 204  
<211> 178  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 204  
tctctccacc ctctgcagct catcgacagg accgagtccc taaaccgctc catagagaag 60  
agtaacagtg tgaagaaatc ccagccagac ttgcccatct ccaagattga tcagtggctg 120  
gaacaataca cccaggccat cgagaccgct ggccggaccc ccaagctagc ccgccagg 178

<210> 205  
<211> 518  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 205  
ctgcacaaac aatggaatgg tatttagtcc tctgataaca attcggttgt gaacatcccg 60  
agctaggatg tgaagggctc cgggtacaacc ttcaactatt tcttccatgc ggaccccctc 120  
cacaaattgc tgctgtgtcc caccatgga cgtacggcgc tgggtatcct gatgtgcacg 180  
aacaagcaac tgaactagtc gtggaatggc accctgctca cgcaaagggtg catgatttgc 240  
gggacaaaagg gcaagatttc gaatcaatcc aacagtagcc tttatcagag gccagtggga 300  
tggtgggtgt aagagcttaa ccacaactgg tagtccatag tgaaggcgaa ctgcattctg 360  
ggccatctct gcttcttggg gtcggctggg cagatgacga agagcacaga tggcaggctc 420  
agtgatgtct tccctgtcac cagcccgaag gacagtacgc acaagagcct ctataccacc 480  
cacttggcag accatcatct tgttcttata attattgc 518

<210> 206  
<211> 367  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(367)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 206  
aaagtgaac taagattcta tcttggaaca ccagctatca ccaggctcgg taggtttgtc 60  
gcctctacct ataaatcttc ccactatttt gctacataga cgggtgtgct cttttagctg 120  
ttcttaggta gctcgtctgg ttctgggggt cttagctttg gctctccttg caaagttatt 180  
tctagttaat tcattatgca gaaggatatg gggttagtcc ttgctatatt atgcttggt 240  
ataatttttc atctttccct tgcggtaacta tatctattgc gccaggtttc aatttctatc 300  
gcctatactt tatttgggta aatggtttgg ctaaggttgt ctggtantaa ggtggagtg 360  
gtttggg 367

<210> 207

<211> 145  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 207  
aaaaaaatta gatttttagct ggagcttttg actaatgtaa agtaaagcc aaactaccga 60  
cttgataggg atgtttttgt aagttaattt tctaagactt tttcacatcc aaagtgatgc 120  
tttgctttgg gttttaactg tttgg 145

<210> 208  
<211> 193  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(193)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 208  
ggccgagccc ccgatcccc actacgctgc catgtggcag cagcaggagc tactagaata 60  
ttctcagcac aggaatgagg cttccttggg ttccatgtct gtaaggggta ctgatcactt 120  
accttcttct ctttcagact tgaatctggn gacatttctt tattgatatg gcaaattgct 180  
tcagatatatt ttt 193

<210> 209  
<211> 255  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 209  
ccaggatgta gggccatcct taggggtggc ggcctctgcc cagaggggag aggttaatag 60  
gtcaaggatg ggggccctga gggatatcaa aggacaggga cagttcccag ttcccactat 120  
ccagcatgct ctccactggc ccaggactcc atcgacacat cccaaagatt ccaatcaaag 180  
tttgagggtg gctctcccaa actttcctct gcagagccat tcctgcaggc tccctcatgc 240  
tgcaagcac cctcc 255

<210> 210  
<211> 351  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 210  
ctgaaagtgc ttctcagctc gccccatgta agttctcatt ccatgtaaatt gacattttcc 60  
agttacaact ggtactgaga ttttgctctt ctctttcctt actcatcctc ccaaattgtct 120  
ttgtgggagc catatcagtg gataccaagc tctgtatcca tttgtcccct gccctccaca 180  
atgtgtgaca tagaacaggg actttggccc tgggaaagca aaagctcca gtaaggaatc 240  
ctgtgcccaa tgatgtaaaa caattccaaa catccaggaa tttttgtatc atagagcgaa 300  
ttacttctta tcttttcatt agaggetatg aggacttcta attagtctca g 351

<210> 211  
<211> 236  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 211  
aaaaaccag aagatggggc agctcagaga ctggtttcct aatacacaag acctagcag 60  
aatgatcaa gaaaatatta ggcattgcaga taggaacaac tctgatgata atcatttggc 120

ttcagaagat actagtgccaa agcaaagtgg tgagccagac gcctgtcata ggcttcgtcc 180  
 tgagggtcca gcatgaggaa gatcaaatca aaccttgata ataaagtatg aggcag 236

<210> 212  
 <211> 135  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 212  
 ggacaggggt tcaactgtgtt agccagaatg gtcttgatct cctggccttg tgatccgctc 60  
 acctcagcct cccaaagtgc tgggattaca ggcgtgagcc accacacca gacttttttt 120  
 tttcttcttt ttttt 135

<210> 213  
 <211> 567  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 213  
 gtgcgcagcc ccgtcaccaa cattgctcgc accagcttct tccacgttaa gcggtccaac 60  
 atttggctgg cagcagtcac caagcagaat gtcaacgctg ccatggcttt cgaattcctc 120  
 tataagatgt gtgacgtgat ggctgcctac tttggcaaga tcagcgagga aaacatcaag 180  
 aacaattttg tgctcatata tgagctgctg gatgagattc tagactttgg ctaccacag 240  
 aattccgaga caggcgcgct gaaaaccttc atcacgcagc agggcatcaa gagtcaagcat 300  
 cagacaaaag aagagcagtc acagatcacc agccaggtaa ctgggcagat tggctggcgg 360  
 cgagagggta tcaagtatcg tcggaatgag ctcttctctg atgtgctgga gagtgtgaac 420  
 ctgctcatgt cccacaagg gcaggtgctg agtgcccatg tgtcgggccg ggtggtgatg 480  
 aagagctacc tgagtggcat gcctgaatgc aagtttggga tgaatgacaa ggttgttatt 540  
 gaaaagcagg gcaaaggcac agacctc 567

<210> 214  
 <211> 470  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 214  
 aaaaaacat ggaggtaaag aaaaagatta aactgcacat caggtagtca ataaaggcag 60  
 aatttactgt gcatgaaccc acatgagcaa agggtaagaa caggcaaatac agagaaaaat 120  
 ccaaacagaa acaaggacag caacaacaac aaacctcttt gaactcagac aaaaggcaat 180  
 taaactaaca agcaatacaa tgcaattttt agcctttcat attttcaagc attaaagagt 240  
 gctggagagg acgctggaac gggcgctttc attttgata gtaatcttgt aatatttctg 300  
 aaacatatgc ctacatagta tttctgggaa tccaacctat ataaataaaa gcaccagtat 360  
 gtattacagc agtggttattt tgaaaaaaa taaaaaaagg aaataaaaaga cgatcaataa 420  
 cgaaatggtt gaatgccttt ttggtacatc aacaagtact gtgtattcag 470

<210> 215  
 <211> 504  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(504)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 215  
 ttggtgcaca aaatactgtc atttgctcaa agctggctgc caaatgtttg gtgatgaagg 60  
 cannaatgaa tggctcaaaa cttgggagaa gagcaaaacc tgaaggggcc ctccagaaca 120

```

atgatgggct ttatgatcct gactgcatg agagcgggct cttaaaggcc aagcagtgc 180
acggcacctc cacgtgctgg tgtgtgaaca ctgctggggc cagaagaaca gacaaggaca 240
ctgaataaac ctgctctgag cgagtgaaga cctactggat catcattgaa ctaaaacaca 300
aagcaagaga aaaaccttat gatagtaaaa gtttgccggac tgcacttcag aaggagatca 360
caacgcgtta tcaactggat ccaaaattta tcacgagtat tttgtatgag aataatgtta 420
tcactattga tctggntcaa aattcttctc aaaaaactca gaatgatgtg gacatagctg 480
atgtggctta ttattttgaa aaag . 504

```

&lt;210&gt; 216

&lt;211&gt; 208

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 216

```

gtgttccccc ccttgggcat catgcaccac aacaacagg ccactgagaa tgcagaggag 60
gaagtggaggc gaattctggg gctgctggat gcttacttga agacgaggac ttttctggtg 120
ggcgaacgag tgacattggc tgacatcaca gttgtctgca ccctgttgtg gctctataag 180
caggttctag agccttcttt ccgccagg 208

```

&lt;210&gt; 217

&lt;211&gt; 316

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 217

```

ccagctctgt ctcatacttg actctaaagt catcagcagc aagacgggca ttgtcaatct 60
gcagaacgat gcgggcattg tccacagtat ttgcgaagat ctgagccctc aggtcctcga 120
tgatcttgaa gtaatggctc cagtctctga cctggggctc cttcttctcc aagtgtctcc 180
ggattttgct ctccagcctc cggttctcgg tctccaggct cctcactctg tccaggtaag 240
aggccaggcg gtcgttcagg ctttgcatgg tctccttctc gttctggatg cctcccatc 300
ctgccagacc ccggcg 316

```

&lt;210&gt; 218

&lt;211&gt; 327

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 218

```

ctgaagaaaa ctatcttccc agtcatgaga actcgggggtg tcgattgagc agcctctcct 60
caacaatgga gatttttcag aaaagtgagt ctggtttaag ggacacaaat cccacagagt 120
ttcttggcac aatgtttcag taagcatgag tgagacccaa aaacgtccaa tgagagacca 180
acaggcccct gacctaagtc agagctagac tgcagaactc tcagcccagc tctgcagcag 240
acatctgcgt catcctccca gaaattcaac tcaggccaca cttctggcaa aagaagtttc 300
accctgactg tccttggttt cagtcag 327

```

&lt;210&gt; 219

&lt;211&gt; 215

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 219

```

aaaatgtgaa tgccaggaat ggtgctgttg atatgaatat taggacaagg agcagacgtt 60
tcatcaggac taggtgtctc tggcggagtc tgtggaggaa taaacaaaga tactcgtgca 120
atgttggata tttctgattt cagatcgacc ttatcaacag cctgaatagc aatgaaaaga 180
tctgtgccat tttcaaaagt aatgttttct ggttt 215

```

&lt;210&gt; 220

&lt;211&gt; 344

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 220

```
gtggttgtag agcgactgca cataggtgaa gacacacttg gggtcaggct tcttgcccat 60
gatcatcatg tcgtccacct ccaccagggg cacacagtcc accagcatcc gtggggcccc 120
gagcaggggt taggactttt tggtttttac cagccccttc tggaccagac agcggtagaa 180
ttcctggatg tacgtgtaca cgcacttcca gtcaggctct cgaagccgca ccatgtcctc 240
tgtatccagg agctgcgggc agtccgcatg ggtctccgca gatgagaagg ccacctcgaa 300
gttctggcgt cggttctgag ggctaagctg cccatagtcg aagg 344
```

&lt;210&gt; 221

&lt;211&gt; 262

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 221

```
gtgaatgggg cgggctgggc cacaggaagc ctcacccag gacgggagaa cgtgggtgga 60
ggccacctgc cttggggagt ccagaggagc agcagccgtg agagctgtgg gggccggatt 120
ctggcagggc aggggcgttt gtcctgcagg gatgggggtc gctgtgtgtc cgcctctagg 180
ggctgtcagg cggtagctac tgcaccagcc ggtaggtgat gtacctgcca gccgtctcac 240
tgggccggat gatcttcacc ac 262
```

&lt;210&gt; 222

&lt;211&gt; 309

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 222

```
aaatggggtc attttacata cattatcttg cattctgatt tcttttactt gacatgaatg 60
tattgtcaat aagtatcgat ctaattcaaa aatagctgca taacatatgg atgtatctaa 120
tttatccgaa cattctttat taaaagtcta tgagtggctt ggcgcagtgg ctcacgcctg 180
taatccagc accccggggg gccgaggtgg gctgacacc ctgaggtcag gagagaccgg 240
cctagccaac atgctgaaac cccgtctcta ctaataatac aaaaattagc caagtgtggg 300
ggcgcgcac 309
```

&lt;210&gt; 223

&lt;211&gt; 279

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 223

```
ctgcccccca cccttccctt cgatgacaac gtttgcaggc ttcaggggga ccaggaaca 60
aagctggggc ctggcagccc cactacgctg ccagccgggg agaacaagtc acaattacaa 120
attatcacia caattagcgc ctgtacttgg gggatctgca aattgaggag gcccagctc 180
ctcattgtac acgggtctat ttggcagtga ccttgccttg gagacgatga tattccttca 240
gcctgagggg attgatgttg atgaaccggg tggcatcag 279
```

&lt;210&gt; 224

&lt;211&gt; 607

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 224

```
aaaatactgt catttgctca aagctggctg ccaaagtgtt ggtgatgaag gcagaaatga 60
atggctcaaa acttgggaga agagcaaaac ctgaaggggc cctccagaac aatgatgggc 120
tttatgatcc tgactcgat gagagcgggc tctttaaggc caagcagtgc aacggcacct 180
ccatgtgctg gtgtgtgaac actgctgggg tcagaagaac agacaaggac actgaaataa 240
```

```

cctgctctga gcgagtgaga acctactgga tcatcattga actaaaacac aaagcaagag 300
aaaaacctta tgatagtaaa agtttgcgga ctgcacttca gaaggagatc acaacgcgtt 360
atcaactgga tccaaaattt atcacgagta ttttgtatga gaataatgtt atcactattg 420
atctgggttca aaattcttct caaaaaactc agaattgatgt ggacatagct gatgtggctt 480
attattttga aaaagatgtt aaaggtgaat ccttgtttca ttctaagaaa atggacctga 540
cagtaaattgg ggaacaactg gatctggatc ctggtcaaac tttaatttat tatgttgatg 600
aaaaagc                                         607

```

&lt;210&gt; 225

&lt;211&gt; 100

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 225

```

ctgtgtcttt agagctattg ccacattagc ctttgcactg tatagcgtct ggctttatgg 60
aacttaagtt taccaaatat aaaaagaaac ttctgctttt                               100

```

&lt;210&gt; 226

&lt;211&gt; 260

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 226

```

ccactgataa ctcagtagcc atctgaatag tcatgcgggt taagaatata tccttgata 60
atctgacata caaatttgtc atttcctgca catgcacacc attgttaaaa aaaaaagcca 120
gtaatagtgt ctggatcggt caggagcacg gcctctgagt cccctgtaat ttagttaagc 180
taaattaata cctcatacca aatggctcca ggaaaactgt cctgcaggtc agaagggagc 240
ccaagaagaa aagcacttgg                               260

```

&lt;210&gt; 227

&lt;211&gt; 168

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 227

```

ctgtcaccat caagcccttg ctcttgggtt cattcttcgg gagccccagg ggcctatcta 60
tggggaaggg agtgggtgtg acttgggagc caatggaggg gtgggatggg tgagagaaaa 120
gggcagaatt cagatctgtt ttgtcttggg ttcttctgga actagagg                               168

```

&lt;210&gt; 228

&lt;211&gt; 200

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 228

```

aaaaataact ggaatctgga ggccagtcaa accttttttg acagatatct cctcgaaata 60
cttctttatt aaagtatttg aaggagatga cttcttagac ctttggcttg acattctggg 120
attcccagac tatattgttc ttccataagc aaataatctg ttatctttta gattcttcag 180
aataaataca tctttacttt                               200

```

&lt;210&gt; 229

&lt;211&gt; 149

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 229

```

ccagaacacc gtgggctgtt aacttgccct gagttggaag cggtttgcat ttacgcctgt 60
aaatgtattc attcttaatt tatgtaaggt tttttttgta cgcaattctc gattctttac 120

```



ctgcccgggc ggccgctcga gccctatag

149

<210> 230

<211> 287

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 230

aaataaccaa gggcctccag aggcccctgt tcttcctttt gccctgtcta aaatccaatg 60  
 aaatatatta agtggttaaac tggatatgaag aggtggaact aaattctttg aaacacaagg 120  
 tggagtatca ctttttactt aaactttgag tcctttacat ttataactgc tattcaaaaa 180  
 aaattagaca aagacatcta gatttagatt aacgtgatca aagggattat tgtggatcat 240  
 taaaggaaac ttaacattaa gccttcatgt accaaatact aatattt 287

<210> 231

<211> 287

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 231

aaataaccaa gggcctccag aggcccctgt tcttcctttt gccctgtcta aaatccaatg 60  
 aaatatatta agtggttaaac tggatatgaag aggtggaact aaattctttg aaacacaagg 120  
 tggagtatca ctttttactt aaactttgag tcctttacat ttataactgc tattcaaaaa 180  
 aaattagaca aagacatcta gatttagatt aacgtgatca aagggattat tgtggatcat 240  
 taaaggaaac ttaacattaa gccttcatgt accaaatact aatattt 287

<210> 232

<211> 222

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 232

ctggggccac tgtcggcatc atgattggag tgcctggttg ggtggctctg atatagcagc 60  
 cctgggtgtat ttctgatatt tcaggagac tggcagattg gaccagacc tgaattcttc 120  
 tagctcctcc aatcccattt tatcccatgg aaccactaaa aacaaggctc gctctgctcc 180  
 tgaagcccta tatgctggag atggacaact caatgaaaat tt 222

<210> 233

<211> 536

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 233

ccaacatggt aaaaccccat ctctactaaa aatacaaaaa ttagctgagc gtggtggcgg 60  
 gcacctgtaa tcccagctac tcaggagact gaggcaggag aatcatttga acccgggagg 120  
 cagatgttgc cagtgaactg agatcacgcc attgcactcc agcctgggag acaagagcaa 180  
 aactcaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaggaaaaa caaaacccag aatgcagaaa ctgcatttgt 240  
 attttgagct agttacaggc agtaacactt ctactaggaa ggaaaatata taatttatcc 300  
 aaaaatagtt ctaagatata gaaaaacatc tcaatcctct agggccaaga cctgcccctt 360  
 atttacattc acaaagccat taagtgaacc cagaactgac cagcagacag tgaggcaggg 420  
 cctgctctgt ggcacatgcc agtcacctac tgcgtaagtg gacaaagaga aagcagaagg 480  
 taatggagag agttttcatt tgcttattta gtgaaaaaca gaggaaaatc actcga 536

<210> 234

<211> 562

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 234
ttggtgcaca aaatactgtc atttgcctcaa agctggctgc caaatgtttg gtgatgaagg 60
cagaaatgaa tggctcaaaa cttggggagaa gagcaaaacc tgaaggggcc ctccagaaca 120
atgatgggct ttatgatcct gactgcgatg agagcgggct ctttaaggcc aagcagtgca 180
acggcacctc cacgtgctgg tgtgtgaaca ctgctggggg cagaagaaca gacaaggaca 240
ctgaaataac ctgctctgag cgagtgaaga cctactggat catcattgaa ctaaacaca 300
aagcaagaga aaaaccttat gatagtaaaa gtttgcggac tgcacttcag aaggagatca 360
caacgcgtta tcaactggat ccaaaattta tcacaggtat tttgtatgag aataatgtta 420
tcaactattga tctggttcaa aattcttctc aaaaaactca gaatgatgtg gacatagctg 480
atgtggctta ttattttgaa aaagatgtta aagggtgaatc cttgtttcat ttctaagaaa 540
atggacctga cagtaaatgg gg 562

```

<210> 235

<211> 313

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 235
ctggtgtgat gggaacttca gtggctacat ctgctagcaa aattattcct caaggggccg 60
atagcacaat gcttgccacg aaaaccgtga aacatgggtgc acctagtgc ctgagatccg 120
aactgggctc atcaagggca gcggcactgc agaggtggag ctgaagaagg gagccactct 180
caaaatcacg ctggataacg cctacatgga aaagtgtgac gagaacatcc tgtggctgga 240
ctacaagaac atctgcaagg tgggtggaagt gggcagcaag atctacgtgg atgatgggct 300
tatttctctc cag 313

```

<210> 236

<211> 172

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 236
gtgcgcgcga ccaagcccag ctcatTTTTTg tatttttagt agagatgggg ttccacgatg 60
ttggctagga tgggtctcgat ctctggtcag agtcttttct gtaaatatcc ttggtaaaga 120
agcaatttta gactgtagct gttgcaaatg ctttaaggaa gaagcaaaac aa 172

```

<210> 237

<211> 454

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(454)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

<400> 237
ctggggcatg tttatttctc cctgggcctg gcaggctggg agcagaatat anacaaaggc 60
actggggcac ctgggtctgg cacggtctgg ancttggccg nctgggtagc aaccgtnaag 120
ggtgtgccag ggcgngcang gactggagtn atnctnccag aactgagaga gggccctcgg 180
ggcatggggg catcacaaagt gctaggcttg gcacaggtag aggggagagg ttacggagtg 240
ggtgtgtgca gggcctggtg ggaatgggga gaccctgtga cagagcttgt tagagtgtcc 300
tagagccagg gggaaactcca ngcagggcaa attgggccct ggatgttgag aagctgggta 360
acaagtactg agagaacaaa agcttgtggg tcagcangcc ccacaaagat gtgactgcag 420
acaggatcgg ccctgggaga gaccgaggct ccag 454

```

<210> 238

<211> 331

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 238

```
aaaatactaa gtcattcttac gtttccattht tattaacggg atgttgcaat cgtttgtaaa 60
ctaataaact tataaagtga ttggcacaaa gactccttga gcaaaagctg tgcagttaag 120
tacaaaaaga tacttaattt ggagactctt acagtaattt ttgccatgtc aaaacaatgg 180
cttttacatt gaaagattaa tagaaactct acatatgtta atttttttat agaacctgac 240
tcaaatcaag gtactctcca ttttattgcc ttacctgaat cagtcctttt tggttggtaa 300
tagatttttt tatacaccca cgtttgattt a 331
```

<210> 239

<211> 353

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 239

```
gtggtgcagt ggggtgagctt tgctgattcc gatatagtgc cccagccag tacctgggtg 60
ttccccacct tgggcatcat gcaccacaac aaacaggcca ctgagaatgc aaaggaggaa 120
gtgaggcgaa ttctggggct gctggatgct tacttgaaga cgaggacttt tctgggtggc 180
gaacagtgta cattggctga catcacagtt gtctgcaccc tgttggtgct ctataagcag 240
gttctagagc cttctttccg ccaggccatg tggcaagcga caggcacaaa acaattttcc 300
aagtcaatag gaaaaacctc agagctgaaa tctttatatg ctgtactaca cag 353
```

<210> 240

<211> 356

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 240

```
aaagaactac aagccctcag actctaccta gcggcggcag tgcccgcggt ctgctatacg 60
atgtactcca ttcgggtttta gctctgggca ctttccaagt ctctgttgc ctgtttgttt 120
gtccagtttg ggtgttttgt cggcgtgccc ttggggggct tctcttctct gtctaccagc 180
gtgtacgccg gctgcttggc aaaccgggct ttctgctggt gtttgccat gtcgtcctct 240
tctacttcag aattgtgtgt ccttatthta gacatttttg agttcttgtt ctcgtaatcc 300
ttgatgggga ccgtgttggc cccatgtttc tcaatggggt ttttgatctg gttcag 356
```

<210> 241

<211> 425

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(425)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 241

```
gtggagtcca caatcttggg aaggcgtcta tttcttcttg tgtgtactca tctagacgtt 60
taggtattht tcgtggttga ggaagctnct ctactaaatt cttaagaata tcttctggaa 120
tatactcatc tggaaaaaga tgcaaccttt ccattctgtg tcttctgtga aggttttttg 180
gcagcatgcc ataaatagct agttttacaa ttgccactgg atccctcagg tgaagctgan 240
cagctgttac ttgtctaaat ccacctgggt agtcagtga tggtagacag gtttatgtaa 300
tccctgaagt cttatagatg ccatagcngc aagtttgcca ggtggctgca ttttcccatc 360
taagagatac catattctag caaaagtggc ccattgntgg ggcgcctag agaaactcga 420
cacct 425
```

<210> 242

<211> 101

<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(101)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 242  
ctgtctggga ccacacggnc accggcctnc tgtgagcgga tccactcact gtctcgccag 60  
tcctgtgagt tgttgctgcc acagcagtgg aactnctgct g 101

<210> 243  
<211> 284  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(284)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 243  
gtgatctgcc agccttggtt tcccaaagct ctaggattac aggcgtgagc cactgcaccc 60  
agccaagagg tagtttctta aaggttantt gcagcanaat ctgaaacat aaaaaggaaa 120  
ttttcatgct ctgttacatt aaaattggnt ggcccatctt gaactttgaa tggactgctt 180  
accatgcat gattctgtaa catcatggnt ggttatttgg aaaatattgg ttcactgaat 240  
tgtgaanatc ttccaaatat tgaaacattt cantatgtat tttt 284

<210> 244  
<211> 266  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 244  
ctgagctcac catagtctaa tagaaaacaa ccgaaaccaa ataattcaag cactgcttat 60  
tacaatttta ctgggtctct attttaccct cctacaagcc tcagagtact tcgagtctcc 120  
cttcaccatt tccagcgga tctacggctc aacatthttt gtagccacag gcttccacgg 180  
acttcacgctc attattggct caactttcct cactatctgc ttcacccgcc aactaatatt 240  
tcactttaca gccaaagtga tgttttg 266

<210> 245  
<211> 432  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 245  
ctgctcagga tgctgaggca ggagaatcac ttgaacctag gaggcataag ttgcagtga 60  
ctgagatcgc gccactgcac tccagcctgg gtgacagagt gagactctgt gatacagttt 120  
ccatctggct ctacgtctta ggacctgtgg aactagccac cctgttgtga ggcagccaga 180  
ccacatgaag aggcctatgt taggtgttct ggctgatagc ccagccatc agtcagtatt 240  
aaccactaga caagcaagtg gacaagcctt cagatgatgc cagctccagc ctttgagctg 300  
ccccagctaa taccacatgg agcagacact atccctgcag agtcactgtt ttaagctact 360  
aagtgttaag tgthttttga ggtagcaata gataactggg aaattctcaa acctatthtg 420  
catcctcttt tt 432

<210> 246  
<211> 367

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 246

```
ctgctgtcct aaacccaact tctctgtgat gcccggtatt cttgattttg atccagtagc 60
tgctcatttt cctgcctttt acatttagga gattcaagct ctgtcatttc ctctagctgc 120
ccctgaagtc cgtccttcct gcagggccca actccacgta gagtgagtgc agccacacag 180
cagtaaccag atagagcagc ctcccctgca gacatgagca aagaaggat ccagagagcc 240
aaggctgtat catagattct tgtgggttca aaggggcagt cagtatgtcc cggccctca 300
tccagtggta ccagaggatc cagcagtcct ggggtggcagt cagcaataag gcggcggcca 360
ccgttgg                                     367
```

&lt;210&gt; 247

&lt;211&gt; 105

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 247

```
aatgacaga agcgtatatg aattcaagaa aatttaagct gcaaaaatgt atttgctata 60
aatgagaag tctcactgat agaggttctt tattgtcat ttttt 105
```

&lt;210&gt; 248

&lt;211&gt; 538

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(538)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 248

```
ccattgaaga gttgatttga acgatgacgt cccatgggtg gtgaaaatct atcctggata 60
actcctggac cagtaccaat tccgctacct ggcattttgtc caaacatata agcaagtcct 120
ccaagtgggt ccctatccat tttcatcctg ggtggcatga acggtccctc cagaaagaag 180
tcaacttctca tcccttgagc cataggagca ggaataaaca cccctagatc ttttactgca 240
tcttgacgaa tttgattgat cgtcttttgg ccatgttcaa gaaaagcctt gcgaggaacc 300
caatggtgtt ctgcgaactc tacggtatcc tgcagcagga aacgaatcct tgctggcaat 360
tccttactta acatcaagga gcacattcgg gcaaagtact gatccattaa ggacttggct 420
cgttcatggt ctaatctang tcccactgtc ctcattatct gacagaggca ctccaaatcc 480
tctcccatat ctttgagttg gactctcttc ttcttttcca aaagtgtttt gatgcact 538
```

&lt;210&gt; 249

&lt;211&gt; 557

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(557)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 249

```
ctgacacaga ggtggtggaa gactccttga ggcagcgtaa aagtcagcat gctgacaagg 60
gactgtagat ttaatgatgc gttttcaaga atacacacca aaacaatatg tcagcttccc 120
tttggcctgc agtttgtacc aaatccttaa tttttcttga atgagcaagc ttctotaaaa 180
agatgctctc tagtcatttg gtctcatggc agtaagcctc atgtatacta aggagagtct 240
tccaggtgtg acaatcagga tatagaaaaa caaacgtagt gttgggatct gtttggagac 300
```

```

tgggatggga acaagttcat ttacttaggg gtcagagagt ctcgaccaga ggaggccatt 360
cccagtccta atcagcacct tccagagaca aggctgcagg ccctgtgaaa tgaaagccaa 420
gcaggagcct tggtcctga gcatcccaa agtghtaacgt agaagccttg catccttttc 480
ttgngtaaaag tatttatttt tgtcaaattg caggaaacat caggcaccac agtgcataaa 540
aaatctttca cagctag 557

```

<210> 250

<211> 465

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(465)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 250

```

ctgtgtcaaa agaaaaacag agtctacaaa tcttactaaa tacaaccatt ggcaaacagt 60
catatttaat gggtcagaaa aggagagaca gtaaaaggaat ttttcttttc aactttgctc 120
cggaggaggc tgtctggagc ccattccttt ggcctcgact ttccagtgtt ataactgtcc 180
ttgaagtaag ctggctaagc agaggaaaac ttgttcttgt tttcttttta acccttacc 240
cctgccacat aatcacatct ttacacttct tttttttttt ttttaanatg ggaagtccga 300
gtctcgctct gtcgccagg ctggagtgc gttgtgccat ctgggtctcat tgtaacctct 360
gcctccagg ttcaagtgat tcaagccatt cttgtgcctc tgcctcctga gtagctggga 420
ttataggcnc acaccaccac acctggcgaa tttttttttt ttttt 465

```

<210> 251

<211> 429

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(429)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 251

```

ctgtagataa caatagcaaa gtgaagacag catctaagct gtgttcagcc ctgactcttt 60
ctggctctgt ggaagtgaag gagctgcagc gggagccct aaccctgag gaagtacagt 120
ctgttcgaga acaccttggc catgaaagtg acaacctgct gtttgttcag atcacaggca 180
aaaaacaaa ctttgaagtg ggttcttcta ggcagcttaa gctttccatc accaanaagt 240
cttctccttc agtgaaacct gctgnggacc ctgctgntgc caagctgtgg accctctcag 300
ccaacgatat ggaggacgac agcatggatc tcattgactc agatgagctg ctggatccag 360
aagatttgaa gaagccagat ccagcttccc tgcgggctgc ttcttgtggg gaagggaaaa 420
agaggaagg 429

```

<210> 252

<211> 559

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(559)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 252

```

_aactactgaa ttccaagctg cctcggnggc aggagacctg tgttgatgcc atcaaagtgc 60

```

```

cagagaaaat catgaatatg atcgaagaaa taaagacccc agcctctacc ccggtgtctg 120
gaactcctca nncctcaccc atgatcgaga gaagcaatgt ggtaggaaa gattacgaca 180
ccctttctaa atgctcacca aagatgcccc ccgctccttc aggcagagca tataccagtc 240
ccttgatcga tatgtttaat aaccagcca cggctgcccc gaattcaca agggtaaata 300
attcaacagg tacttccgaa gatcccagtt tacagcgatc agtttcgggt gcaacgggac 360
tgaacatgat gaagaagcag aaagtgaaga ccatcttccc gcacactgcg ggctccaaca 420
agaccttact cagctttgca caggagatg tcatcacgct gtcacatccc gaggagaagg 480
atggctggct ctatggagaa cacgacgtgt ccaaggcgag gggttgggtc ccgtcgtcgt 540
acacgaagtt gctggaaga                                     559

```

&lt;210&gt; 253

&lt;211&gt; 181

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 253

```

ccaggatggc ctgcgctcc ctatcggcgt ccggcagggt ggacttgaac tggcatggg 60
ctgagatcag gccctcaatc tcctcgatgg tatggacgat gaacatgtcc tggaggtcct 120
ccatggcgct ctccatccag ttgttgaagg gggccgcgcg ctggcgctat tccaggtgca 180
g                                     181

```

&lt;210&gt; 254

&lt;211&gt; 137

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 254

```

ccaccacctc ggctccaaag gtaaaagaga cgccacggtc gttctcgccc cagccctgca 60
cgtccttgtc agggtcagac cacagcaggc cacacagcag gccctggcca ggcacatctg 120
tgggccgcat gatcgc                                     137

```

&lt;210&gt; 255

&lt;211&gt; 193

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 255

```

ctgcggccca tgatgtcaga gctggaagag agggcacgct agcagagggg ccacctccat 60
ttgctggaga caagcataga tgggattctg gctgatgtga agaacttga gaacattagg 120
gacaacctgc ccccaggctg ctacaatacc caggctcttg agcaacagtg aagctgccat 180
aatattttct caa                                     193

```

&lt;210&gt; 256

&lt;211&gt; 532

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1) ... (532)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 256

```

ctgcgtgagc tcactgtcag acaagatgga agaagaaggg ctggagtgtc caaactcttc 60
ctctgaaaaa cgctattttc ctgaatccct ggattccagc gatggggatg aggaagagg 120
tttggcctgt gaggatttgg aacttaaccc ctttgatgga ttgccatatt catcacgtta 180
ttataaactt ctgaaagaaa gagaagatct tcctatatgg aaagaaaaat actcctttat 240
ggagaacctg cttcaaaatc aaatcgtgat tgtttcagga gatgctaaat gtggtgaag 300

```

```

cgctcaggtt cctcagtggt gtgctgaata ttgtctttcc atccactacc agcacggggg 360
cgtgatatgc acacaggtcc acâagcagac tgtggtccag cccgccctgc ggggtggcga 420
tgaaaaatgg atgttaacat tggatcatgan ggtttggcta cnntgatccc ttccggagaa 480
ctgctgtacc aangaaacaa tcctgangna ttgnactgat gatatgctnc aa 532

```

```

<210> 257
<211> 300
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(300)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 257
ctaataatta ggctgtgggt ggttgtgttg attcaaatta tgtgtttttt ggaaagtcac 60
gtcagtggtgta gtaataataat tgttgggacg attagtttta ncattggagt aggttttaggt 120
tatgtacgta ntctaggcca tatgtgttgg anattganac tantanggct aggccaccn 180
ntgcttcgca nncggcaaag actagtatgg caataggcac aatattggct aanaggaggt 240
gggtgttgan gggtatnana ntagctntan tgaacancga tagcattatt cttctaggc 300

```

```

<210> 258
<211> 308
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 258
ggccagccca ccctcctggg gctgacatga gccattccct gtgatgttca ctctcctccc 60
aaagcaaacc acagccaagc ctgtctgagc tgggagtcct cttccccagc agagctccca 120
gtccctgcat acccagcggg gtggcgactc ggggaagagct gagctggaga cggctctaga 180
ccaagtccgg ccaaccaggc ggttctgtaa tcctctccca gggcccatgg aagttaggct 240
tccatcaggc gcacttttcc caccaggggc tctgggagga cgtgtcttct aaagtgttcc 300
gtgctcac 308

```

```

<210> 259
<211> 344
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 259
cctaacctcc atgtgcaggc ccagtttggc actctttctg actattttga tgccctgtac 60
aagaggacag ggggtggagcc aggggcccgg cctccagggt ttctgtgtct gagcggggat 120
ttcttctcct atgcggaacc ggaggatcat tactggacag gctattacac ttcccggccc 180
ttctacaaga gcttagaccg agtccctaaa ccgctccata gagaagagta acagtgtgaa 240
gaaatcccag ccagacttgc ccatctccaa gattgatcag tggctggaac aatacaccca 300
ggccatcgag accgctggcc ggaccccca gctagcccgc cagg 344

```

```

<210> 260
<211> 416
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 260
cctacagact tattttcttct tggacacacc cacggcgagg ccacggcggc cagtgggtctt 60
gggtgtgctgg cctcggacac gaaggcccca gaagtgcgc agccctctat gggcccgaa 120
cttcttcagt cgctccaggt cttcacggag cttgttgtcc agaccattgg ctaggacctg 180
gctgtatttt ccaccttcta catccttctg tctgttcaag aaccagtctg ggatcttcta 240

```



65

```

ctggcggtgga ttctgcataa tggatgatcac acgttccacc tcatcctcag tgagttctcc 300
cgccctcttg gtgaggtcaa tgtctgcttt cctcaacacc acatgagcat atcttcggcc 360
cacaccctta atggcagtga tggcaaaggg tattttccgc cgcccatcga tgttg 416

```

&lt;210&gt; 261

&lt;211&gt; 189

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 261

```

aaaaaagtgt tgatgccata tcaagtccat gttattctct cacagtgtac tctataagag 60
gtgtgggtgt ctgtttgggtc aggatgttag aaagtgtgta taagtagcat gatcagtgtg 120
tgcgaaaagg tttttaggaa gtatggcaaa aatgttgtat tggctatgat ggtgacatga 180
tatagtcag 219

```

&lt;210&gt; 262

&lt;211&gt; 219

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 262

```

ctgtatcaac acatcccagc atcgtcaagg agacactgcc tctgctgctg cagcatctct 60
ggcaagtga cagaggggaat atggttgcac aatccagtga cgttattgct gtctgtcaga 120
gcctcagaca gatggcagaa aaatgtcagc aggaccctga gagttgtgtg tatttccacc 180
agacagctat accttgctg cttgccttgg ctgtgcagg 219

```

&lt;210&gt; 263

&lt;211&gt; 193

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 263

```

aaagtttgtg ctataaaatt gtgcaaatat gttaaggatt gagaccacc aatgcactac 60
tgtaatatatt cgcttcctaa atttcttcca cctacagata atagacaaca agtctgagaa 120
actaaggcta accaaactta gatataaatc ctaccaataa aatttttcag ttttaagttt 180
tacagtttga ttt 193

```

&lt;210&gt; 264

&lt;211&gt; 605

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(605)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 264

```

tcaggaggca ggcgtctcgg gacgtctcca ccatggcctg ggctctgcta ttcctcacc 60
tcctcactca gggcacaggg tcctggggccc agtctgccct gactcagcct gcctcogtgt 120
ctgggtctcc tggacagtgc atccacctct cctgcactgg aaccagcagt gacgttggtg 180
gttataacca tgtctcctgg taccaacaac acccaggcaa agcccccata ctcatgattt 240
atgatgtcac tagtcggccc tcagggtttt ctaatcgctt ctctggctcc aagtctggca 300
acacggcctc cctgaccatc tctgggctcc aggctgagga cgaggctgat tattactgca 360
gctcatatca tagcatcatc actgtggtat tcggcggagg gaccaagggt accgtcctag 420
gtcagcccaa ggctgcccc tcggtcactc tgttcccgc ctctctgag gagcttcaag 480
ccaacaaggc cacactggtg tgtctcataa gtgacttcta cccgggagcc gtgacagtgg 540
cctggaggna gatagcagcc ccgtcaaggc gggagtggag accaccacac cctncaaca 600

```

aagca

605

&lt;210&gt; 265

&lt;211&gt; 593

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 265

```
ctgttactga agaggaaccc tgtcatgttc ttccaacact tcattgaatg tatttttcac 60
ttaaataact atgagaagca tgagaagtac aacaagttcc cccagtcaga gagagaagcg 120
gctgtttttca ttgaagggaag agtcaaacaag agagagacga atgaaaatct acaaatttct 180
tctagagcac ttcacagatg aacagcgatt caacatcact tccaaaatct gccttagtat 240
tttggcgtgc ttgctgatg gcatcctacc cctggacctg gacgccagtg agttactctc 300
agacacgttt gaggtcctca gctcaaagga gatcaagctt ttggcaatga gatctaaacc 360
agacaaagac ctcccttatgg aagaagatga catggccttg gcaaagttag tcatgcagga 420
agctcagaag aagctcatct cacaagttca gaagaggaat ttcatagaaa atattattcc 480
aattatcatc tccctgaaga ctgtgctgga gaaaaataag atcccagctt tgcgggaact 540
catgcactat ctcagggagg tgatgcagga ttaccgagat gagctcaagg act 593
```

&lt;210&gt; 266

&lt;211&gt; 461

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 266

```
ctgatccagc gcttccagga tgagcacgag gactgggtcca ttatcatctt caccaacacg 60
tgcaagacct gccagattct gtgcatgatg ctgcgcaaatt tcagcttccc caccgtggct 120
ctgcactcca tgatgaagca gaaagaacgc ttgcccggcc tagccaagtt caagtccagc 180
atctaccgga tcctgatcgc aacagacgtg gcctcccggg gcctggacat ccctacggta 240
cagggtggtca tcaaccacaa cacccccggg ctccccaaga cctccaagga tccttgtagg 300
agttgaagga gagggctctg agccgataca acctcgtgcg gggccagggt ccagagaggc 360
tggtgtcttg ctccgacgac ttacacctat tcctgtggtc cccagcagag gacaaaaagc 420
ctctcactcg gatgacagga caccaagctc tcatcaacca g 461
```

&lt;210&gt; 267

&lt;211&gt; 489

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 267

```
ccctcgagaa gatccctagt gagactttga accgtatcct gggcgacca gaagccctga 60
gagacctgct gaacaaccac atcttgaagt cagctatgtg tgggtgaagcc atcgttgagg 120
ggctgtctgt agagaccttg gagggcacga cactggaggt gggctgcagc ggggacatgc 180
tcaactatcaa cgggaaggcg atcatctcca ataaagacat cctagccacc aacgggggtga 240
tccactacat tgatgagcta ctcatcccag actcagccaa gacactatgt gaattggctg 300
cagagtctga tgtgtccaca gccattgacc ttttcagaca agccggcctc ggcaatcatc 360
tctctggaag tgagcgggtg accctcctgg ctcccctgaa ttctgtattc aaagatggaa 420
cccctccaat tgatgcccat acaaggaatt tgcttcggaa ccacataatt aaagaccaga 480
cctgcccggg 489
```

&lt;210&gt; 268

&lt;211&gt; 242

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)... (242)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 268

```
aaataaaaaa gctatatnnn aaagtaacct aggagggcca ggcacagtgg ctcattgccta 60
ttacctcanc actttgggag gcagaggcca gaggactgct cgagcccagg agtttgagac 120
cagcctgggc aacatgggga gaccccatct cttcagaaaa caaaaaggtc agccaggcat 180
agtggcacac ttggtggtcc cagctattca ngangctgag gtggtggatc acacctcggc 240
cg                                         242
```

<210> 269

<211> 320

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 269

```
aaagaatttta ttaagcctgt tataccacac agtatgtttt atacactgac atacaactcc 60
ctaataagat aaagcaaaga caaaaaagtt tatcttatta gaaacaagat acaccaccac 120
ttattgtctt cagacattat tgcactttaa cttctttaat ttgacaaagc attcaagaaa 180
catctgcaga ctagttttta cagacaaata acacctgtaa gcagacatga ctgtcctaaa 240
ttgtttatta agtatgaatt ttacaaactt tacttatatt agcggtaacg gtggagctgg 300
agagtattgc gccttctcca                    320
```

<210> 270

<211> 400

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 270

```
aaatccgcgc cctgcacacg caattcattt agaccttttc gtgaatcttc tccactttca 60
caaaacaacct atccagatca ttcctcaggt catctagtaa acccttggct gattccagat 120
tgttctcggt gggtttctatt ttgaccgagt atgcaaccaa actgtccaca gcagtcctga 180
gcattttcaa gtccgcctcc acttggtctga ctgaggcttt cagggtgtct agagaagaaa 240
gtctgtccag gaagtccctg ggaggcagac gggcgccctg ggcttggctc tgactgagca 300
gcgtgtgcac gtgctcctgc acctctctga gtgattccac ggtgctgggg agctcgccca 360
cactcctctt cagctcctcc acgtcaccgt agagcaccag                    400
```

<210> 271

<211> 536

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 271

```
aaaaaagcaa cttccagggt tgtcattgta caggttttgc ccagtctcct atagcatggt 60
atagtataaa ctgatttttt ataacaatga ctcagaggca ttgaagatoc ataactatct 120
tctgaattat cacagaaaaga agaaagttag aagagtttaa tgtaagtgt attaaaaatc 180
atatttotaat tcttttaatt tgggttatctg agtatgataa tataggagag ctcagataac 240
aagaaaaggc aattgggttag aacactccat tcccacagga tgtgcattaa cagacttttt 300
actgcataatg tctttatata gtttgcaaac taattcaacc attttacaca gcattaattt 360
ttttttaact ggggtgacat tgggtgaaa catttgctta tcatcttata attatttttt 420
cctgttcttt aatggatttt acccccatct gacatagtgt ttggacttta gtgtatgtga 480
cacttcaaga tcatctctgc ccattctgat gatagttaca atgaggttac ccatgg      536
```

<210> 272

<211> 424

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 272

```

aaaatgagca gtgttcgtct tcgtaaagaa attaagagaa gaggcaagga cccacagaa 60
cacatacttg aaataattct gaataatttt acaacacggc tgggtcattc aattggacgt 120
atgttttgcat ctctctttcc tcataatcct caatttatcg gaaggcaggt tgccacattc 180
cacaatcaac gggattacat attcttcaga tttcacagat acatattcag gagtgtgaaag 240
aaagtgggaa ttcaggaact tggaccacgt tttaccttaa aattaaggtc tcttcagaaa 300
ggaacctttg attctaaata tggagagtat gaatgggtcc ataagccccg ggaaatggat 360
acaagtagaa gaaaattcca ttataaagt actgagagaa tgatattgga ttttgctgaa 420
cagg                                         424

```

&lt;210&gt; 273

&lt;211&gt; 232

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 273

```

aaataaaaaa gctatatgta aaagtaacct aggagggcca ggcacagtgg ctcatgccta 60
ttacctcagc actttgggag gcagaggcca gaggactgct cgagcccagg agtttgagac 120
cagcctgggc aacatgggga gaccccatct cttcagaaaa caaaaaggtc agccaggcat 180
agtggcacac ttggtggtcc cagctattca ggaggctgag gtggtggatc ac          232

```

&lt;210&gt; 274

&lt;211&gt; 112

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 274

```

gtgatccacc cgcctcggcc tcccaaagtg ctgggattac aggcttgagc ccccgcgccc 60
agccatcaaa atgcttttta tttctgcata tgttgaatac tttttacaat tt          112

```

&lt;210&gt; 275

&lt;211&gt; 468

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 275

```

aaaaagcagc ctgggcaaga gaagtgggtg ggtttaggag aatccctttc gaaaaattca 60
gagcattatt attaatcctt cttaaattaa atgcagggcc aagcatgctg cacgtggaat 120
ctggacaatt ttttgataaa ctttaaggct gctaaataat ttacagaaac tgtgaatgca 180
ttttcatttt acgaggcaaa agagaaaata ttcaagattg catagcaatt ttattttttg 240
aaatggttat cctaaagaat ttccttaaat tcagattttg caaaattcct actctccaag 300
tcatacaagt aacactaaaa gcaactttac tcgtgaatac agtggactct ttacgaggca 360
tgcatttttc ataaatctag gccaaagtga actaattgag atttaattct aaattcatcc 420
tgtgatttct gcatataata ttggtataaa accagtaaaa atactttt          468

```

&lt;210&gt; 276

&lt;211&gt; 461

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(461)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 276

```

ccttctcctg agctgaaagt tctttggcag atgagcaaga aactgaaagc tgatgtacct 60
gactggctct gtaagatcag aaaactgtat ccagaataag ccctatggat taaccctga 120
gtaccacagag taaaaactaa tttacagaac ttccttattg atctgctggt tcttcagat 180

```

```

catattcttg ctattggtat ggctggcctt tctgaaggta ccctgcttgt ctattttcct 240
gactcagctc ttgcctgcct ttttcacatg ttgctgcaat tagactcacc gtgaggacta 300
cagtcaattt cagtctatct tgngcccaat acaacaagga tttttaatag tnncaacca 360
cacctcacc actaggactn aatgttcaca acangaagga ccattgctgc atactncttg 420
accancaact tttttgaaga tatttttaag tgcngagtag g 461

```

<210> 277

<211> 549

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(549)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 277

```

gggaagatgg cggacattca gactgagcgt gcctaccaa agcagccgac catctttcaa 60
aacaagaaga gggctcctgct gggagaaact ggcaaggaga agctcccgcg gtactacaag 120
aacatcggtc tgggcttcaa gacaccaag gaggtattg agggcaccta cattgacaag 180
aatgcccct tcaactgtaa tgtgtccatt cgagggcgga tctctctggt cgtggtgacc 240
aagatgaaga tgcagaggac cattgtcatc cgccgagact atctgacta catccgcaag 300
tacaaccgct tcgagaagcg ccacaagaac atgtctgtac acctgtcccc ctgcttcagg 360
gacgtccaga tcggtgacat cgtcacagtg ggcgagtgcc ggcctctgag caagacagtg 420
cgcttcaacg tgetcaaggt caccaangct gccggcacca agaagcagtt ccagaagttc 480
tgangetgga catcggcccg ctccccacaa tgaataaag ttattttctc attcccaaaa 540
aaaaaaaaa 549

```

<210> 278

<211> 344

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 278

```

ctgtagtccc agttactcgg gaggtgagg caggagaatc gcttgaaccc gggagggtgga 60
gattgcagtg agccagatc gcaccactgc actccagtct ggcaacagag caagactcca 120
tctcaaaaag aaaagaaaag aagactctga cctgtactct tgaatacaag tttctgatac 180
cactgcactg tctgagaatt tccaaaactt taatgaacta actgacagct tcatgaaact 240
gtccaccaag atcaagcaga gaaaataatt aatttcatgg gactaaatga actaatgagg 300
ataatatatt cataattttt tatttgaat tttgtgatt cttt 344

```

<210> 279

<211> 145

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(145)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 279

```

ccaacttggg gggctgngtc caccagccc gnccgtcctg tgggctgcac agctcacctt 60
gttccctcct gccccggttc gagagccgag tctgtgggca ctctctgcct tcatgcacct 120
gtcctttcta acacgtcgcc ttcaa 145

```

<210> 280

<211> 410

<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(410)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 280  
ccattactga ttttcaatta atttatgcat aaatgagacc caaactatca ctaattttca 60  
gctatatgaa ttgatagcca cttgacatca gtgaaaggta cagtagggag tagatgaaat 120  
tgtattttta atgaaaaggc tttgatggga gattcaagat ttttggtttt tttttttttt 180  
gagacagggc cttgccctgt caccagggc cgagtgcact ggagtgatca cagctcactg 240  
gccgcaagtg atcctcctgc cttggccct taagtgccag gggtacaggc atgagctacc 300  
atgcctggca gaaattcaag atttggataa acttacttct ttgccaagcc tgttcttcaa 360  
gttattcana actgggtgta taccttgtcc tcatatgtat cttgtccctg 410

<210> 281  
<211> 377  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 281  
ccattttcat cctgggtggc tagggccct gtgggagcag atgggcactg tcaccaattt 60  
ggctctgccg ggacagggca ggccctgcgg cctctggctg aatcacccac tgtccactcc 120  
agaggtgccg tcgagaatag ctgtccaagc aaggctgtac ctacgtacaa actaaagcta 180  
ccgctcattc atctgctgtc caggaaagct taggagacat tcctgccttt ctacatggaa 240  
aaaaaaatag tacaagtttt ggaattttct gtaattaaac aaggcatatt catgtactac 300  
atatttcagc actaaggcgg ttgcttcact ttatatctat ataaaaaaag tggtaaaagt 360  
cttttccttt tgtgcag 377

<210> 282  
<211> 529  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(529)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 282  
agacattact ggttatagaa ttaccacaac ccctacaaac ggccagcagg gaaattcttt 60  
ggaagaagtg gtccatgctg atcagagctc ctgcactttt gataacctga gtcccggcct 120  
ggagtacaat gtcagtgttt aactgtcaa ggatgacaag gaaagtgtcc ctatctctga 180  
taccatcatc ccagaggtgc cccaactcac tgacctaagc tttgttgata taaccgatc 240  
aagcatcggc ctgaggtgga ccccgctaaa ctcttcacc attattgggt accgcatcac 300  
agtagttgcg gcaggagaag gtatccctat ttttgaagat tttgtggact cctcagtagg 360  
atactacaca gtcacagggc tggagccggg cattgactat gatatcagcg ttatcactct 420  
cattaatggc ggcgagagtg cccctactac actgacacaa caaacggntg ttctnctnct 480  
cactgacctg cgattcacca acattggtcc agacaccatg cgtgtcacc 529

<210> 283  
<211> 558  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(558)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 283  
 ccagcacctc tagaagggaa tttcttttct taatatcaca gttcccaaac ttaagacatt 60  
 atgatcaaga ttttctatct ttatttgac tagtatctaa aatactcagt gaaatctttt 120  
 ttgctacact atatttactt ttacagactt tccattacca catacatata ccatcatgct 180  
 aagaaccac caagtttttc ttctaattccc ccactaaaat taacaggttt caacaaactt 240  
 gaaattatag gggaactatg gggaaaacca gagaagtata tggaagaagg aagaagtgtg 300  
 aataggctct acagaatttt acaatcactt tgccaagaca actataaata ctatgaataa 360  
 ttacttgaaa tcaggttgtg tagaatctat agttctctta aaaacaagtt ttgattotca 420  
 atattgcatt tttataccaa ataaaaagga tttagatcta acgtatttta gtngcatact 480  
 tactacctgc anactaaatt catttctcan gtactctaaa aaacttcaat agaacaaact 540  
 ttatgagatg ctataact 558

<210> 284  
 <211> 356  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 284  
 aaaaaataaa tggatatctta ttttaattgtc ctgttcttc ccactccccg cctcctagga 60  
 tgttagccca agctcagggg aggccagggg ggctgggaga aatgaagcca cccatgggga 120  
 ctggggacca ggggccttca gcatggcttc taggttccct cctcccccta ccccatctcc 180  
 tacctccaca gtacagactg tccccaactt aacagtgggt caacttaaac catgtttcaa 240  
 ctttacaatt ggtctgttgg ggtattaaat gaatttgtga cttaggatat tttcatttat 300  
 gatgggttta tcaggaagta accccatggg aagttgagggc atatctgtat atattt 356

<210> 285  
 <211> 184  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 285  
 ctggactagt agaaactcgc tgggaagggt gtctgaagcc aggtgccttt gagttatcag 60  
 ggtgcagtgt ttccaagtgt ccaagcactg agttaccag gaacgctgac tgaacagtga 120  
 aagagcatc tgtagcaact cgtgaggaca gtggaccatc tcccagccc tgggttagctg 184  
 gcac

<210> 286  
 <211> 537  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 286  
 ctgttacagt gacaagagat aaaaagatag acctgcagaa aaaacaaact caaagaaatg 60  
 tgttcagatg taatgtaatt ggagtgaata actgtgggaa agtggagtt cttcaggctc 120  
 ttcttggaa aaacttaatt aggcagaaga aaattcgtga agatcataaa tcctactatg 180  
 cgattaacac tgtttatgta tatggacaag agaaataact gttgttgcat gatattctcag 240  
 aatcggaatt tctaactgaa gctgagatca tttgtgatgt tgtatgcctg gtatatgatg 300  
 tcagcaatcc caaatccttt gaatactgtg ccaggatttt taagcaacac tttatggaca 360  
 gcagaatacc ttgcttaatc gtactgtcaa agtcagacct gcatgaagtt aaacaagaat 420  
 acagtatttc acctactgat ttctgcagga aacacaaaat gcctccacca caagccttca 480  
 cttgcaatac tgctgatgcc ccagtaagg atatctttgt taaattgaca acaatgg 537

<210> 287  
 <211> 342

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 287

```

gtgctcgggg taatgacggt gctcgaggca gtgatggtca accaggccct cctggtcctc 60
ctggaactgc cggattccct ggatcccctg gtgctaaggg tgaagttgga cctgcagggt 120
ctcctgggttc aaatgggtgcc cctggacaaa gaggagaacc tggacctcag ggacacgctg 180
gtgctcaagg tcctcctggc cctcctggga ttaatggtag tcctgggtgt aaaggcgaaa 240
tgggtcccgc tggcattcct ggagctcctg gactgatggg agcccggggg cctccaggac 300
cagccgggtgc taatggtgct cctggactgc gaggtggtgc ag 342

```

&lt;210&gt; 288

&lt;211&gt; 562

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 288

```

aaatgcagtc cactctgctt tttgaagagg ctttgggtca gctcccaaat ctcgattgct 60
tgacgcagtc tcctatgaga atactcagaa ggtgtcttct taaacaacaa acctattttt 120
agtgggtggag ccgctcttag tagctgtgtc tgcgtgggac tgataaccaa tcactatctt 180
tggaggaagt cctaaccctt cttgtatata cctccctata tgtgtaacag cttctctgtt 240
ttcacattca gtagtcata ttgctatctt atcaccttta gctctaacat taacaacagc 300
gccacataca tcactactgt agtcacaaa agattctcca ataaggcaca gaagtgtctc 360
tagccaaaag cgatcgaggt cacttcgtct ctgctgtttg ttcaatgtaa ttagccatcg 420
tcctccccgt ttgtttttct catcttccca cataggctca ataccatcct taaaaagtga 480
gtagtcacag ccaggcatta aattactaga caactggata tggttgtaca gagcccaaaa 540
gtcttcaaca gtatcaaact tg 562

```

&lt;210&gt; 289

&lt;211&gt; 422

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 289

```

aaacaaaaag ttttgggtct gtctttggag tatttgtaac ttctaaatth tgaaatgact 60
gaattaggaa tttggatgct tattctttta gtctgtttgc ctaaaaacca atttacaatc 120
tgactgtctc ttgggagagg gaggtgcctt gcaaaactttc acattaagaa tgtgcctgag 180
gctgctttac tctggaatag tctcagatct aaaatttcct ctatataagg tggcatatgt 240
taagtthttg ttcatthggc cgthttagaat gctatgtaaa atgttgccat tctgttagat 300
tgtaactat ataccatct ctgatttggc tctccttaag tgataggatt tgttattcta 360
aagtgataa acttgaaaat atcagaatct gagthttact tgaaatthtg cagaataccc 420
ag 422

```

&lt;210&gt; 290

&lt;211&gt; 564

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(564)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 290

```

ctgtccaatg gcaacaggac cctcactcta ttcaatgtca caagaaatga cgcaagagcc 60
tatgtatgtg gaatccagaa ctcatgtagt gcaaaccgca gtgaccagc caccctggat 120
gtcctctatg ggccggacac ccccatcatt tccccccag actcgtctta ctttcggga 180
gcgaacctca acctctcctg ccaactcgcc tctaaccat ccccgagta ttcttggcgt 240

```



```
atcaatggga taccgcagca acacacacaa gttctcttta tcgccaaaat cagccaaaat 300
aataacggga cctatgcctg ttttgtctct aacttggcta ctggccgcaa taattccata 360
gtcaagagca tcacagtctc tgcatctgga acttctcctg gtctctcaga agtgtaacat 420
tctgagtcaa cagcagacag agagctggag taaagaagtc agtgggttac ttgggagtga 480
tcagcctgac tctgaaatga cttttgatac caacataaag caagagtctg ggtcttctac 540
ttcttcatac agtggctatg aang 564
```

&lt;210&gt; 291

&lt;211&gt; 536

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 291

```
ttggacctcc tggtctctctg ctgtacatcc gtggatccat catgtccatt ttgagacggg 60
aagatagtct tcaggaaaaga cacacaaagg taacttgtgc agagggagat ggcaaattta 120
taacttctca gaaacacagt aatgataagt aaccaaggac ttccaccaa gtcagtccca 180
cgatgacgat ggtcagccag agtattgata acctgatttc tggctctccc caaccagctc 240
cctgtccctg cttctgggtg ctcttctctt cctgagctcc cagggttcct caaggtcact 300
tttggcgaca aaacataaaa aacaaatgat ggaggatgg caggaagaac ctcatacca 360
agcagagtgc caggttttac agcctccgct cagccattca tatcctaagc aacaaaacat 420
cagcaggatg cggaagggtc cgatagtaaa ccatctccat cacatccatg tagccatccg 480
tccatcaacc tcttagaatc atccagaaac aagtcactct tcatctgtcc agcaaa 536
```

&lt;210&gt; 292

&lt;211&gt; 578

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 292

```
ctgccatcac atcgacata ttggaggccc ttggaagaga cggtcacttc acactctttg 60
ctcccaccaa tgaggctttt gagaaacttc cagcagggtg cctagaaaag atcatgggag 120
acaaagtggc ttccgaagct cctatgaagt accacatctt aaatactctc cagtgttctg 180
agtctattat gggaggagca gtctttgaga cgctggaagg aaatacaatt gagataggat 240
gtgacgggtg cagtataaca gtaaatggaa tcaaaatggg gaacaaaaag gatattgtga 300
caaataatgg tgtgatccat ttgattgatc aggtcctaatt tcttgattct gccaaacaag 360
ttattgagct ggctggaaaa cagcaaacca ccttcacgga tcttgtggcc caattaggct 420
tggcatctgc tctgaggcca gatggagaat acactttgct ggcacctgtg aataatgcat 480
tttctgatga tactctcagc atggatcagc gcctccttaa attaattctg cagaatcaca 540
tattgaaagt aaaagttggc cttaatgagc tttacaac 578
```

&lt;210&gt; 293

&lt;211&gt; 281

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 293

```
ctgagtgccg ggcgtggggt gacccccatt acgtcactct ggatgggcac cgattcgatt 60
tccaaggcac ctgcgagtac ctgctgagtg caccctgccg cagaccaccc ttgggggctg 120
agaacttcac tgtcactgta gccaatgagc accggggcag ccaggctgtc agctacaccc 180
gcagtgtcac cctgcaaadc tacaaccaca gctgacact gagtgccgcg tggccccgga 240
agctacaggt cgacggcgctg ttcgtggctc tgcctttcca g 281
```

&lt;210&gt; 294

&lt;211&gt; 187

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 294

```

ctgggtggcag gccaggccct cgcccacaca ctcgctcctct ggccggttgg cagtgtggag 60
cagagcttgg tgcgggttcc gaaagagctg gtcccagggc accgtgtgca cgaagcagag 120
gtgggtgtta tgggtgatga gggccagtcc actgcccagt tccctcagtg agcgagccc 180
cagccag 187

```

<210> 295

<211> 306

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(306)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 295

```

ctgcggtttg ntcaatggag ctgctgattg gggaaataat tttcaacact atcctgaatt 60
atgtgcctgt ctagataaag agagaccatg ccaaagctat aatggaaaac aagtttaca 120
agagacctgt atttctttca taaaagactt cttggcaaaa aatttgatta tagttattgg 180
aatagcattt ggactggcag ttattgagat actgggtttg gtgttttcta tggtcctgta 240
ttgccagatc gggaaacaaat gaatctgtgg atgcatcaag ctatcgtcag tcaaancct 300
ttacct 306

```

<210> 296

<211> 381

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(381)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 296

```

gcgggatggg gatgatgagg ctattgtttt ttgtgaattc ttcgataatg gccattttgg 60
gcaaaaagcc ggtagcggg ggcaggcctc ctagggagag gaggttggat ggaattaagg 120
gtgttagtca tgtagcctt tttcaggtgc gagatagtag tagggttgg gtgctggagt 180
ttaagttgag tagtaggaat gcggtagtag ttaggataat ataaatagtt aaattaagaa 240
tggttatgtt agggttgtac ggtagaactg ctattattca tcctatgtgg gtaattgagg 300
agtatgctaa gatatttgcgt anctgggttt gggttaatcc acctcaactg cctgctatga 360
tgataagat tgagaacctc g 381

```

<210> 297

<211> 410

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 297

```

cgcttctgag ctaaaagctt ccatgaaggg gctgggaacc gacgaggact ctctcattga 60
gatcatctgc tccagaacca accaggagct gcaggaaatt aacagagtct acaaggaaat 120
gtacaagact gatctggaga aggacattat ttcggacaca tctggtgact tccgcaagct 180
gatggttgcc ctggcaagg gtagaagagc agaggatggc tctgtcattg attatgaact 240
gattgaccaa gatgctcggg atctctatga cgctggagtg aagaggaaag gaactgatgt 300
tcccaagtgg atcagcatca tgaccgagcg gagcgtgcc cacctccaga aagtatttga 360
taggtacaag agttacagcc cttatgacat gttggaaagc atcaggaaag 410

```

<210> 298

<211> 260

<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(260)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 298  
gctttttttt tttttttttt tttttttttt tgcacaatgg tttattaaag gaatgtatgg 60  
cccacatcaa cctancaagg attctactgg taaaccttcc catggccaaa ggaaaaacaa 120  
gcaggagttg agtggctggg gtgggggtgca ggcaatggaa anagggcaaa aggggtgtaa 180  
anctgaaggg ggctanaagc ttactcctga gtttnttct tntgtcttna aatctttact 240  
tnttatggcc aaanaccag 260

<210> 299  
<211> 281  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 299  
ccaaaaagat gctggggcag attgtggaca agtagaagca cctccttccc ctctgcgaca 60  
ttgaatggcg tggattcaat agtgagcttg gcagtggtgg gcgggttcca gaaggttaga 120  
agtgaaggctg tgagcaggag cctctgccag gggatgcacc atctgtgggg aggggccgag 180  
ggagactcca tgggtctctgc tgtctgctct gtctcctct gtggagaaga gcttgagttc 240  
caggaacggt ttgtcaaggc tgctgtgact gtctgggtctg c 281

<210> 300  
<211> 600  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 300  
cctaccacaa taataaaaaa cagtcaatta catcatcaca ttaaaataag ccagatgtac 60  
aaaagtctga gacagtgaag acaaaaggac aacacaagat atttgttgaa aaatgtttgt 120  
gctctttggg cacttaatta aacattgcaa aatcaacatc atcttcttct tcatcagact 180  
ctgcaaaata ttttacttct ttcctagccc gaccggttcg tggcagagaa ggtggctcag 240  
tagggaagtc tgaggggaag atgtccacat ctgaatcctg atcaaaagat gtcttcttcg 300  
gtttcttgct tgttgttttg gatgttttcc tgccagggtt ataatcgctt tcattttcag 360  
agccagatgc tttccttttc tttgcccttc ggccctttacc ttttgggtgt gtagtcttct 420  
ttggaatgcc aaattctgaa tccgagtcag agtttacagc ctctactact ttcttctgtt 480  
ttggggctct cttgggctta gggactgtat ctgaagacgg ttttcccttt ttagcagcta 540  
ccgtttttac ttggaacttt atctgtctgt ttcagaccaa atgatggtga aaaaacagaa 600

<210> 301  
<211> 305  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 301  
ccttctctga aaaaagagaa ggaattactt attaaaaacta agcacactta gcaacttctt 60  
tcccaatcct atcttttattc gtttgccctgg tgccaaattt ttctggccct ttttaatttg 120  
caaaccctaa aaaaaaaaaa aaagaaacaa aaacacacaa cacacacata tctcacacat 180  
agcactaagc tagaagcaga tataaatggg accactgtga atcaaagggg aaaaattcca 240  
ggaaaaaaa attccaatag cttcacagtt taactgaggt tttggaaaaa ctttaagtga 300  
ttcag 305

<210> 302

<211> 222

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 302

```
ccaaacttgc atttgcattt tgcactcatg acgatgatga tgcccatggc gcacagaacc 60
ccagcgcaga tgagcccgcc aacctggagg ctgtgccagt catagtagaa aggactgttt 120
ttatcttcta ggtcattggc gtccaggaca ggaaagcctg ccaggaacac aagcaggccc 180
agggtcacct tctgcatgtc agagcgtctg cctgtgtggt tc 222
```

<210> 303

<211> 195

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 303

```
ctgattttat ttccttctca aaaaaagtta ttacagaag gtatatatca acaatctgac 60
aggcagtga cttgacatga ttagctggca tgattttttc tttttttcc cccaaacatt 120
gtttttgtgg ccttgaattt taagacaaat attctacacg gcatattgca caggatggat 180
ggcaaaaaaa agttt 195
```

<210> 304

<211> 172

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 304

```
ttgttttgtc tcttccttaa agcatttgc acagctacag tctaaaattg cttctttacc 60
aaggataatt acagaaaaga ctctgaccag agatcgagac catcctagcc aacatcgtga 120
aaccatctct ctactaaaaa tacaaaaatg agctgggctt ggtggcgcgc ac 172
```

<210> 305

<211> 146

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 305

```
ctgaaaaggg tggcagagaa ggaggcagtc aataagatgt ccctgcacaa cctcgccacg 60
gtcttttgcc ccacgtgtct ccggccctcc gagaaggaga gcaagctccc tgccaacccc 120
agccagccta tcacatgac tgacag 146
```

<210> 306

<211> 377

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 306

```
ctgtttacag aaatatagtt gcgagtatac aaatgttcca atagaagcaa aatatctttt 60
taatatttaa caagttatca cagatagcta aaaacataga tgcaaatgaa attccccag 120
agaacaaact gaaaatatct ggtatcagtg ctctgaaatc ccaactatga aagccatata 180
cacaaaaatg taacccttat atcattgcag gacaatggaa gaaggcagtt cagtggttga 240
tcagtgtgct caagcaaata aaattaaata aaaattaaaa atggcagaat ggtagctaaa 300
ccacttgaga acagggttaat gaaattattg gtactatact taaaacatta agtaaaagaa 360
gtgaatgaaa ctcatatt 377
```

<210> 307

<211> 246

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 307

```

aaaacagtgt caaacttctc atgcatggag catgaattct tactaataga gactgtagtt 60
ttttttcttg tctttggtta atatataaaa gaccttaatt tttctttttt aatgaatgga 120
gaaaacatga gaaaaccaga tggacctgtt agtactacat ttttaaggca ttttatattt 180
gatggtgccg tacttttaat aataataaaa ctgaagtttt ttagtgga caa tactgattta 240
tttttt                                     246

```

<210> 308

<211> 191

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 308

```

aaacgcaaag tagttggctg ggcagggtt gatgaggcca cacttgact ttttaacctg 60
gatctccttg gtgggcgagg ctgccagcca gcgcggcaga cggatgttct tcatgctgaa 120
gctcatgtag cttcgaataa acatccatgt cgtgactatg gcaaagatga gggccaggag 180
gcgaagcaca c                                     191

```

<210> 309

<211> 342

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 309

```

ctgtgtgccc ctctacatc aggggttaagg cccagctccc catcagcttc cttgaactgt 60
aaatcagatt agatttgggg atctgggctc agtctcagga gcagataaaa ctgggacact 120
cagccttggg gaagacaaaag aaaagccaca taggaaagag atagacagac catgggcaag 180
ggaagattgc acagggaatg tgacatcagg gaacagatga gggaggagga ggcgcggcgg 240
cctcggggag aggacgggaa gcctgtcagg aaggggcccg ggaagcagga ggaggtgtgt 300
gtcatcgatg cctgtctggc tgacatcagg aagggttcc ag                                     342

```

<210> 310

<211> 381

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 310

```

ccagtttgcc ctctcaggct cctgggatgg aacctgcgc ctctgggatc tcacaacatt 60
gtctctggat ctcgagataa aaccatcaag ctatggaata ccctgggtgt gtgcaaatac 120
actgtccagg ctggagtgca gtagtgcat ctcggtcac tgcaagctct gcttcccggg 180
ttcacgccat tctcctgcct cagcctcccg agtcgctggg actacaggcg cctgccatca 240
ggatgagagc cactcagagt ggggtgtcttg tgtcgccttc tcgcccaaca gcagcaaccc 300
tatcatcgtc tcctgtggct gggacaagct ggtcaaggta tggaacctgg ctaactgcaa 360
gctgaagacc aaccacattg g                                     381

```

<210> 311

<211> 240

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(240)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 311

```

caaccgtggc atcncgcgaa tncggggcac cagctaccag agccctcacg gcatcccat 60
annacctgct ggaccggctg cttatcgnet ccaccacccc ctacagcgag aaagacacga 120
agcagatcct ccgcatccgg tgcgagggaag aagatgtgga gatgagtga gacncctaca 180
cgggtgctgac ccgcatccgg ctggagacgt cactgcgcta cgccatccag ctcatcacag 240

```

<210> 312  
 <211> 263  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 312
ctggagaagg agtgaatcct ccccatgtac ttgctacctg agaagcagtt gacataggat 60
gtacagatgg gtgaaaagt ggctgctgca aatcaagcag atcattgggc agctttgatg 120
tgctgttaga agaactagg gtgaaaaata tgtcaatggc tgggtgcagtc attatccctc 180
ctgctgaggt ggatacagga gaggtgcag ttgttaaaga ggtatgaggt ttctttgcaa 240
gttcttttag gcgctgttcc ttt 263

```

<210> 313  
 <211> 300  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 313
aaacaagatt tgctgcattt ccggcaatgc cctgtgcatg ccatgggtccc tagacacctc 60
agttcattgt ggtccttgtg gcttctctct ctacagcac ctctgtccc ttgaccttaa 120
ctctgatggt tcttcacctc ctgccagcaa ccccaaacc aagtgccttc agaggataaa 180
tatcaatgga acgcagagat gaacatctaa cccactagag gaaaccagtt tggatgata 240
tgagacttta tgggagtgga aaattgggca tgccattaca ttgcttttcc ttgtttgttt 300

```

<210> 314  
 <211> 123  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 314
ctgcagcccc cgtctcggcc cccaccagtg gctatcagga gtttgtacat gcggtggagc 60
aggggtggcac ccaggtcagt gcggtggtgg gcttgggtcc cccaggagag gctggttaca 120
agg 123

```

<210> 315  
 <211> 371  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

```

<400> 315
ggaagggatg gtgacaggaa gaggcgtggt gtcacctgtg gatactgagg aaaggctggt 60
gacaggaaga ggggtggcct gacctgtgga tgcagaggaa gtgtcgggtga caggaagagg 120
cgtggtgtca cctgtggata ctgaggaaa gctggtgaga ggaagagggg tggcgtgacc 180
ggtggatgct gaggaagcat cgggtgacag aagagtgtg gtgtcacctc tggatgctga 240
ggaagggtcg gtgacatgaa gaggggtggc gtgacctgtg gataatgagg aagcattggt 300
gacaggaaga ggggtggtgt cacctgtgga tgctgaggaa gtgctggtga caggaacagg 360
ggtggtgtca c 371

```

<210> 316  
 <211> 270  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(270)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 316

```

ctggcctctg ccttcagggt accaccgtct ccaggacaca aatgggcagc agaaaaatgt 60
caccttggtg atactcagca gctcatctat tgggacaaaa ctccatctc ggccaaggga 120
aatactctgt tgagtgacca gcggggccca gccccagcc ctatttatct catcaatatg 180
gttcanggae gataaaaaag agtgttctat gggatagaaa ggtgggaata agaaaaaact 240
aagtggctgg gcacggtgag tcacgcctgt                270

```

&lt;210&gt; 317

&lt;211&gt; 344

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 317

```

ctgtagtccc agttactcgg gaggtgagg caggagaatc gcttgaaccc gggagggtga 60
gattgcagtg agccagatc gcaccactgc actccagtct ggcaacagag caagactcca 120
tctcaaaaag aaaagaaaaa aagactctga cctgtactct tgaatacaag tttctgatac 180
cactgcactg tctgagaatt tccaaaactt taatgaacta actgacagct tcatgaaact 240
gtccaccaag atcaagcaga gaaaataatt aatttcatgg gactaaatga actaatgagg 300
ataatatatt cataattttt tatttgaaat tttgctgatt cttt                344

```

&lt;210&gt; 318

&lt;211&gt; 601

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(601)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 318

```

ctggaattgg cttacagcac atgctttggt tcatgttatg ggtgaggacc tacatacact 60
cttacttttg cagtcactta acctctcca gcaaggcagt tgtggggttc actaggattt 120
agtgcctgat cttttttttg ggaaggggag ggaatgaatg tgttggggct gggagggaag 180
cagaagaaaa tgggagtggt agtgagtggt catgtgtctg aagttacca ttgccccac 240
ctgcacctag caaggaacag gtgtttgatg tattttgctc atgactgcag tatgcatgta 300
tttttttcct tctctgtgtt ttctaaactt acactaaagg attcatcaa tcatcttgtt 360
cagatggctc aggattgtat ttattttgct taccccgctg tcttgggttc tatagtattt 420
ctataattat gtaacgagaa tagtggtgca ctgtaatcta tcatatagag ctatatgtat 480
ggaaaaatth gancaatttt ttaagaaatg tatnctgttt gcaaaggcac agtaaaagttt 540
gcatcttata gantataggc aaataaagct aanaattaaa ccttatthta cacaaccac 600
a                601

```

&lt;210&gt; 319

&lt;211&gt; 465

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 319

```

aatgacttc agctaactta cccaagaga aaaatctggc attgatctct tggttagcat 60
tattaccaat atcaactagc actattaaaa tcaaagttga aatggtacat tcatttgcca 120
aaaaaaaaaa aagaaaaaaa aggccttaag gcaaagaagg tgaatcaacg tgcaaattag 180
catctggccc aattgcaaaa ttcatttcct ggatgtgagg gattgaacca tgcacacttg 240

```

```

caagcaagat gaagggcaaa cagatgacat caaatcaaaa ttaacccac aaagaatcca 300
gaagacctca gatggtaaag gacagaggtc tacgtctact gctgttagtg ctcaggatc 360
catcctgttt tcctaatact cctgattctg atccaagagt ctttgagacc tatgtcctag 420
gccatccttt catctagaaa tggaaaccat ggctgtggca ccagg 465

```

&lt;210&gt; 320

&lt;211&gt; 204

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 320

```

ccttgtgctg ggacaacctc tctcttgctt tacctcagag agggactatg ccctgacccc 60
tcctttctga aaatcagtgc cctccctgtt gctctaggag gctcctgctg gcttggtaga 120
agacagaatt cgatctgcct gtcccttttt cccctggggg ttgacacaca ggctcctctc 180
agcatgaggt ggagcagtga ccag 204

```

&lt;210&gt; 321

&lt;211&gt; 420

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 321

```

ctcgcgtgcg atttggcgcg ctccctaccg ctccaagccc agccctcagc catggcatgc 60
cccctggatc aggccattgg cctcctcgtg gccatcttcc acaagtactc cggcagggag 120
ggtgacaagc acaccctgag caagaaggag ctgaaggagc tgatccagaa ggagctcacc 180
attggtctga agctgcagga tgctgaaatt gcaaggctga tgggaagactt ggaccggaac 240
aaggaccagg aggtgaactt ccaggagtat gtcaccttcc tgggggcctt ggctttgatc 300
tacaatgaag ccctcaaggg ctgaaaataa atagggaaga tggagacacc ctctgggggt 360
cctctctgag tcaaattccag tgggtgggtaa ttgtacaata aatttttttt ggtcaaattt 420

```

&lt;210&gt; 322

&lt;211&gt; 314

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 322

```

ctccgcccgc ccagatgtcc cgagtgcgcc aaggactgtc ctctcaccca ctcctggatt 60
ctgccctgac ctccatcctg gacactgcct taataacata gacccttcca ctgacaccct 120
cgctctcaca cccctccag ggcaggggccc cttagagtct tgggtgccaa acagatttgc 180
agatcaagga gaaccagga gtttcaaaga agcgctagta aggtctctga gatccttgca 240
ctagctacat cctcagggta ggaggaagat ggcttccaga agcatgcggc tgctcctatt 300
gctgagctgc ctgg 314

```

&lt;210&gt; 323

&lt;211&gt; 423

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 323

```

ccaccagctc atcgcaatca ttgacgatag gcagcttccc tttcttgcta cgctgcagga 60
tctcatttgc ctctttcaac gtcacacctg ctggagccac caccagttca atccttggcg 120
tcatcacctc actgaggagg gtggtgtggt ccttctcagc aagaaagtgc atgtctcggg 180
aggtgacgat gccaccagc ttgctgcccc tggtgcccgt ctcagtgatg gggatgccag 240
agaagccatg ccgcatcttg ccctccagca catcgccac agtgtgcgag gggctcagca 300
ccacagggtc cgtgatgaag ccctgttcaa acttcttgac cttccgcacc tcgttggcct 360
ggaactctgg ggtgcagttg tgggtgaatga aaccaatacc tcccatcaga gccatggcaa 420
tgg 423

```



<210> 324  
 <211> 427  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 324  
 ctgcatgcg gccacgaca agagggggag gtacgggacc ctgttcacga tggaccgggt 60  
 gctgaccccc caatggggac tgtcatggat gtccctgaagg gagacaatcg ctttagcatg 120  
 ctggtagctg ccatccagtc tgcaggactg acggagaccc tcaaccggga aggagtctac 180  
 acagtctttg ctcccacaaa tgaagccttc cgagccctgc caccaagaga acggagcaga 240  
 ctcttgggag atgccaagga acttgccaac atcctgaaat accacattgg tgatgaaatc 300  
 ctggttagcg gaggcacatcg ggccttggtg cggctaaagt ctctccaagg tgacaagctg 360  
 gaagtcagct tgaaaaacaa tgtggtgagt gtcaacaagg agcctgttgc cgagcctgac 420  
 atcatgg 427

<210> 325  
 <211> 401  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 325  
 ctggttaacc ttccacaccc caatcttcat ggaccagaga tcttggtatgt tccttcacac 60  
 gttcaaaaaga cccctttcgt caccacacct gggatatgaca ctggaaatgg tattcagctt 120  
 cctggcactt ctggtcagca acccagtgtt gggcaacaaa tgatctttga ggaacatgg 180  
 tttaggcgga ccacaccgcc cacaacggcc acccccataa ggcataggcc aagaccatac 240  
 ccgcogaatg taggacaaga agctctctct cagacaacca totcatgggc cccattccag 300  
 gacactttct agtacatcat tccatgtcat cctgttggca ctgatgaaga acccttacag 360  
 ttcagggttc ctggaacttc taccagtgc actctgacag g 401

<210> 326  
 <211> 263  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 326  
 ctggagaagg agtgaatcct ccccatgtac ttgctacctg agaagcagtt gacataggat 60  
 gtacagatgg gtgaaaagtt ggctgctgca aatcaagcag atcattgggc agctttgatg 120  
 tgctgttaga agaactaggg gttagaaaata tgtcaatggc tgggtgcagtc attatccctc 180  
 ctgctgaggt ggatacagga gaggctgcag ttgttaaaga ggtatgaggt ttctttgcaa 240  
 gttcttttag gcgctgttcc ttt 263

<210> 327  
 <211> 344  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 327  
 ctgtccaatg acaacaggac cctcactcta ctcagtgtca caaggaatga tgtaggaccc 60  
 tatgagtgtg gaatccagaa caaattaagt gttgaccaca gcgaccagt catcctgaat 120  
 gtctctatag gccagacga cccaccatt tccccctcat acacctatta ccgtccagg 180  
 gtgaacctca gcctctctct ccatgcagcc tctaaccac ctgcacagta ttcttggtg 240  
 attgatggga acatccagca acacacaaa gagctcttta totccaacat cactgagaag 300  
 aacagcggac tctatacctg ccaggccaat aactcagcca gtgg 344

<210> 328  
 <211> 512  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(512)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 328

```
gaatgaggct gtttaagacct gcaataatcc agaattggcta ctctgatcta tgttgataag 60
gaaaatggag aaccaggcac ccgtgtgggt gctaaggatg ggctgaagct ggggtctgga 120
ccttcaatca aagccttaga tgggagatct caagtttcaa caccacgttt tggcaaacg 180
ttcgatgccc caccagcctt acctaaagct actagaaagg ctttgggaac tgtcaacaga 240
gctacagaaa agtctgtaaa gaccaaggga cccctcaaac aaaaacagcc aagcttttct 300
gccaaaaaga tgactgagaa gactgttaaa gcaaaaagct ctgttcctgc ctgagatgat 360
gcctatccag aaatagaaaa attctttccc ttcaatcctc tagactttga ggttttgac 420
ctgcctgaag agcaccagat tgcgcacctc cccttgagtg gagtgcctct catgatcctt 480
gacnangaga gagancttga aaagctgttt ca 512
```

&lt;210&gt; 329

&lt;211&gt; 364

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 329

```
ctgtgttctt aaagtctgtc tttcgcttgg ctccaggaca agcgggtgta cgagtcaagg 60
tctctgcctc cactgtgtgc actgactttc ttccctcctc ggaaaagcaa taacgtgggg 120
tagcctcgta ccgaatactt gctgcagata ttccgttcag cagtgcagtc tacttcggcg 180
atcttgaccc ccgccagacc aggggaattcc tttttagaga gttcctccca agtaggagcc 240
agagtcttac aatgaccaca ccatggagca taaaacttga tgaaggttat tccttctgca 300
atggtgtcat cgaagttatt ttcagtgaag gccaacacag tgcccttgtc agcctcgggc 360
tcag 364
```

&lt;210&gt; 330

&lt;211&gt; 221

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 330

```
caccgggccc ccttctaact gtgactcccc gactcctcca aaaagaatcc gaaaaaccac 60
aaagaacac caggcgtagc tgggtgcgga gagcgtatcc ccaactggga cttccgaggg 120
aacttgaact cagaacacta cagcggagac gccacccggt gcttgaggcg ggaccgaggg 180
gcacagagac cgaggcgcat agagaccgag gcacagccca g 221
```

&lt;210&gt; 331

&lt;211&gt; 520

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 331

```
gttggtgac aaaatactgc catttgctca aagctggctg ccaaagtgtt ggtgatgaag 60
gcagaaatga atggctcaaa acttgggaga agagcaaac ctgaaggggc cctccagaac 120
aatgatgggc tttatgatcc tgactgcgat gagagcgggc tctttaaggc caagcagtc 180
aacggcacct ccacgtgctg gtgtgtgaac actgctgggg tcagaagaac agacaaggac 240
actgaataa cctgctctga gcgagtgaac acctactgga tcatcattga actaaaacac 300
aaagcaagag aaaaacctta tgatagtaaa agtttgcgga ctgcacttca gaaggagatc 360
acaacgcgtt atcaactgga tccaaaattt atcacgagta ttttgatga gaataatgtt 420
atcactattg atctggttca aaattcttct caaaaaactc agaattgatg ggacatagct 480
gatgtggctt attattttga aaaagatgtt aaagtgtaat 520
```

<210> 332  
<211> 305  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 332  
ccaccccgga gatgacacga ggctcacatg actctagaca cttggtggaa agtgaggcga 60  
gaaaaacaat gacttgggcc aattacacga ctgcaaagct agagctgccac acagggctcc 120  
aggagagcttg gcttctgttag aagttctaag gaagcggtag gaactccacg gcggtggggc 180  
gctaactagc agggacccct gcaagtgttg gtcgggggcc tcgagctgcc tgagctgaca 240  
cgagggggag gggctctgtg agccaacagg tgaccgaagg gcttgcctgc ccacagctta 300  
cttgg 305

<210> 333  
<211> 377  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(377)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 333  
ccttaaataat cagactttgt aacaggtaga aatattacag aataatttaa gacactacaa 60  
tgggggcaaaa tgaaatnnga aaatttttan tgagttaccc gtactcatta cattttcagt 120  
gcttttacaa ggaaaaaagg tgatatgttt aattttaaca tttaatttg ctagctcttg 180  
cccttatatg actttaatgt ctgtgagtca ttcccagctt aaattaacaa ttgttagtat 240  
tagtctcaca cataagtgcc atacatttta tcctcatgga tgtgatgcac tgaaaagtta 300  
gttgctctcc ttttttcttt tttttgtcgt gcatatttta tttctgtagt ttctggntag 360  
ctaccctaaa gtgattt 377

<210> 334  
<211> 251  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(251)  
<223> n=A,T,C or G

<400> 334  
cagtcacaaaa cttcacncaa tnggaaaata aangntnttt caatgaataa tcaaacaaaa 60  
attatccagg accttatagg gttttcagta tgtncaggc ttgatgcnc tnttaaaaa 120  
caggacatta tnttgctggg atcattaggg tatgactgaa agngaaaaac agtaatttgt 180  
aaaacattta cctaataata gctttcccaa acagtacttc ccctggaatt aaaacaggaa 240  
atacaattta t 251

<210> 335  
<211> 513  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 335  
aaaaagaaaa aaaaagccaa atacattttc tgacattgta agattgcctt actgtctgtc 60

```

attccttatt gctggcccct ttctcaggcc ggaggccaag tgggtggagaa ggaaaggaaa 120
tgatcgaacg ggcattgttg caagtgggca tgccactggg aaataccacc agtttacct 180
gaaacattgt cctcagagga gtaggaaagt ggattttgaa tctctatttt gctcaaaagt 240
tcagttcctg agatactgat gactgagagt gctgctggga aattttcagg attgtgtggt 300
cttttggggg tttttgtttt ttttttttaa gacaaagttg accgctgttc actgtccacg 360
tgatcagttg taagattaca atgctgcatg ctagtgggtt acataagata caattccagt 420
gatggaaggc ggttataatg gatgggtggtg tgtacaagat ggcactgcca tctttgagca 480
gagcccagct ctgcagcgcc acttcatctt ttt 513

```

&lt;210&gt; 336

&lt;211&gt; 343

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 336

```

aaatttttta ggttaatttt cttgctgtga tatatatgag gaatttacta ctttatgtcc 60
tgctctctaa actacatcct gaactcgacg tcctgaggta taatacaaca gagcactttt 120
tgaggcaatt gaaaaaccaa cctacactct tcggtgctta gagagatctg ctgtctccca 180
aataagcttt tgtatctgcc agtgaattta ctgtactcca aatgattgct ttcttttctg 240
gtgatatctg tgcttctcat aattactgaa agctgcaata ttttagtaat accttcggga 300
tcactgtccc ccatcttccg tgtagagca aagtgaagag ttt 343

```

&lt;210&gt; 337

&lt;211&gt; 647

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 337

```

cctctgtgca agcarcacat aggatctgga tgtaggttga ggataratcc tcacccacca 60
gkggggtaay ttcccagca attctgaaac taaaataagg aaggcacwtt cccarasccc 120
tgytgagtag gggcttcagg ctattttcac tctacacaaa atgggggaga ggagtyccct 180
ctccactaat ttttcaccca taaacctcca catcactagg aacctaaagg ggaactccaa 240
aggccaacac atccttggtg gttatatgtg ttgtcctgac aacctcctgc tccagaaatg 300
ccaggagcat tggatatgtc attgggagca tcaggcagtc caacatcgga gggagaaagg 360
cccagagatg aggatctgag tcaggctggc aaggctggag tcagaaagt accattaggc 420
aactggtcac tacaattggt ggctacaaag aagtggtcac agtcaccaaa ataaagagg 480
ttacaacaa ggtttccctc taggtcattt tgaccaggac agtaccctaa aggaaataag 540
gcagcatcgc ataaagcaag agccccctc agtaatccac ggagatggag gggtcctcat 600
cctggttgca aaacaggaga tggaaaggcc cagggtgggc gactcag 647

```

&lt;210&gt; 338

&lt;211&gt; 515

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 338

```

aaaaaaargy wwkkctctyca ctccaaaatg acagagacag actactgaag gaattgaaga 60
atctgcagca gcaacmcyta cagattawyc arrrgwycac tgagttacat ccactgaagg 120
ctcaacttca ggagtatcaa gataagacra aagcatttca gattatgcaa gaagagctca 180
ggcaggaaaa cctctcctgg cagcatgagc tgcatacagc caggatggag aagagttcct 240
gggaaatata tgagaggaga atgaaggaa agtaccttat ggctatctca gataaagatc 300
agcagctcag tcatctgcag aatcttataa gggaaattgag gtcttcttcc tcccagactc 360
agcctctcaa agtgcaatac caaagacagg catccccaga gacatcagct tcccagatg 420
ggtcacaaaa tctggtttat gagacagaac ttctcaggac ccagctcaat gacagcttaa 480
aggaaattca ccaaaggag ttaagaattc agcaa 515

```

&lt;210&gt; 339

&lt;211&gt; 438

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 339

```

aaaataggcc ctgagtataa gagcatgaag agctgccttt atgtcggcat ggcgagcgac 60
aacgtcgatg ctgctgagct cgcggagacc attgcggccca cagcccggga gatagaggag 120
aactcgaggc ttctggaaaa catgacagaa gtggttcgga aaggcattca ggaagctcaa 180
gtggagctgc agaaggcaag tgaagaacgg cttctggaag agggggtggt gcggcagatc 240
cctgtagtgg gctccgtgct gaattggttt tctccggtcc aggctttaca gaagggaaga 300
acttttaact tgacagcagg ctctctggag tccacagaac ccataatatgt ctacaaagca 360
caagggtgcag gagtcacgct gcctccaacg ccctcgggca gtcgcaccaa gcagaggctt 420
ccaggccaga agcctttt 438

```

&lt;210&gt; 340

&lt;211&gt; 451

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 340

```

ctgatgatgt agaagtatat gattgaacga ccagagccag aattccaaga cctaaacgaa 60
aaggcacgag cacttaacaa aattctcagt aagatcccag atgagatcaa tgacagagtg 120
aggtttctgc agacaatcaa ggatatagct agtgcaataa aagaacttct tgatacagtg 180
aataatgtct tcaagaaata tcaataccag aaccgcaggg cacttgaaca ccaaaagaaa 240
gaatttgtaa agtactccaa aagtttcagt gatactctga aaacgtattt taaagatggc 300
aaggcaataa atgtgttcgt aagtgccaac cgactaattc atcaaaccaa cttataactt 360
cagaccctca aaactgtggc ctgaaagtgt tatatgttaa agagatgtac ttctcagtgg 420
cagtattgaa ctgcctttat ctgtaaat t 451

```

&lt;210&gt; 341

&lt;211&gt; 237

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 341

```

aaaaccatca taacaaaaaag ggtccattgt cttatgatcc actggaaaga ggaccgactc 60
atcatttatg gctatgactt ggcagtgact ccaatgtgat atcctgtaat tttatcttca 120
gttatgctat agcatgtaca ttccattct cttgtcgaag tttctttcgt tcctcagctt 180
ctccttcata tttcctgacg tattgtcttc taagctggac tgtaataaca gcaacag 237

```

&lt;210&gt; 342

&lt;211&gt; 512

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(512)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 342

```

tgtaaaacga cggccagtga attgtaatac gactcactat agggcgaatt gggccctcta 60
gatgcatgct ngagcggccg cccagtgtga tggatatctg cagaattcgc ccttgagcgg 120
cgcgccgggc gggctcctggg agatcccagg gtccctccacc ctccccctga ccacatacaa 180
aggcactcta gttcaagggt gaaaagtctc acccaggagg aacagccctc cttgaagcaa 240
tggcagggcc agcaggagg tggcatggc agggaatgga gtgagccaga cagacttcac 300
ctccttactg gacacagggt caaggcgag tttcaattgc tgctcccttt actttctcta 360
cctgtgacta ctccctggac caatcctgag gagggcacat tttccagaag ccacgtgata 420
ggggctgggt tctgtggagc cggaggcaga gacactgaac ttgagctcac ctctaacac 480

```

cggcagtaaa cttcctggaa ctttgccctc ag

512

<210> 343

<211> 372

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 343

aaatgttctc atcagtttct tgccatgttg ttaactatac aacctggcta aagatgaata 60  
tttttctact ggtattttta tttttgacct aaatgtttta gcattcggaa tgagaaaact 120  
atacagattt gagaaatgat gctaaattta tagttttcag taacttaaaa agctaacaatg 180  
agagcatgcc aaaatttgct aagctttaca aagatcaagg gctgtccgca acagggaaga 240  
acagttttga aaatttatga actatcttat ttttaggtag gttttgaaag ctttttgtct 300  
aagtgaattc ttatgccttg gtcagagtaa taactgaagg agttgcttat cttggctttc 360  
gagtctgagt tt 372

<210> 344

<211> 308

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 344

ggccagccca ccctcctggg gctgacatga gccattccct gtgatgttca ctctcctccc 60  
aaagcaaacc acagccaagc ctgtctgagc tgggagtcct cttccccagc agagctccca 120  
gtccctgcat acccagcggg gtggcgactc gggaagagct gagctggaga cggctctaga 180  
ccaagtccgg ccaaccaggc ggttctgtaa tcctctccca gggcccatgg aagttaggct 240  
tccatcaggc gcacttttcc caccaggggc tctgggagga cgtgtcttct aaagtgttcc 300  
gtgctcac 308

<210> 345

<211> 513

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 345

gaatggggct gttaagacct gcaataatcc agaattggcta ctctgatcta tgttgataag 60  
gaaaatggag aaccaggcac ccgtgtggtt gctaaggatg ggctgaagct ggggtctgga 120  
ccttcaatca aagccttaga tgggagatct caagtttcaa caccacgttt tggcaaaacg 180  
ttcgtatgcc caccagcctt acctaaagct actagaaagg ctttggaac tgtcaacaga 240  
gctacagaaa agtctgtaaa gaccaaggga ccctcaaac aaaaacagcc aagcttttct 300  
gccaaaaaga tgactgagaa gactgttaaa gcaaaaagct ctgttcctgc ctcatgat 360  
gcctatccag aaatagaaaa attctttccc ttcaatcctc tagactttga gagttttgac 420  
ctgcctgaag agcaccagat tgcgcacctc cccttgagtg gagtgcctct catgatcctt 480  
gacgaggaga gagagcttga aaagctgttt cag 513

<210> 346

<211> 744

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 346

aaaaaataca ggagtcgata gcagcagttg gtgacgagat ggactcaga aacggcgttg 60  
acgtaattta ggacgtggaa tcataagcga aacagcacac tgtttgaata aagagcagag 120  
tcggtattta tatttgkty tctttgtca tgattatttg atttttaagk tgctccagct 180  
aaggcatttt tttgtattag tatttctatt agggaaacct tcttattagg tggtttgtat 240  
tgtctggttt ctaacatgca ggtagctgtt tggcagttta acacgttttag agtaatttga 300  
gttacaacgt gtgaaactga gcaaaaaagc agtgataagt ttgggttacc ataccaaata 360  
tttgttttcc cactggaaaa aagtaagtgt tagaaaaatag ttaacctttg cagcattttg 420

87

```

ttacagttta cagttccaga agtgcgtcga aatggattac ataactgctc ttttattcct 480
ggtgttcaca tctgtcccag gctgacacct gctcttggct ggcccacttt ggtatgggct 540
ttaatttcac taacccaaac acgatactgt catctgcttt ataataatgc tcaagatgcc 600
tgataaaaat ctcattttgc agccagacaa gccttgaatc cttttggcac taactgcaaa 660
ggaagatttt tttctctaga tatgcattag cagctagtgc tocagttaga agcacgaact 720
ataacottga taagtaaaca gcag                                     744

```

&lt;210&gt; 347

&lt;211&gt; 392

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 347

```

ctggtgctag gttacgaggg ctggctggcc ggctaccaga tgaattttga gactgcaaaa 60
tcccagagtga cccagagcaa ctttgcagtt ggctacaaga ctgatgaatt ccagcttcac 120
actaatgtga atgacgggac agagtttggc ggctccattt accagaaagt gaacaagaag 180
ttggagaccg ctgtcaatct tgcctggaca gcaggaaaca gtaacacgcg cttcggaata 240
gcagccaagt atcagattga ccctgacgcc tgcctctcgg ctaaagtga caactccagc 300
ctgatagggt taggatacac tcagactcta aagccaggta ttaactgac actgtcagct 360
cttctggatg gcaagaacgt caatgctggt gg                                     392

```

&lt;210&gt; 348

&lt;211&gt; 476

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(476)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 348

```

gattacgcca agcttgggta cccgagctcg gatccactag taacggccgc ccccgggctg 60
cargaattcm kagggtgccag aagccgagtt cctasacccc akctggattt tttttttcc 120
aatttsgtgg cggcgggcgg ctggggaagc agctctgttg tctcccggcg ggtgaggccg 180
agacagagac caacctctag gcggcgccct ggcggtgagt ccgcgctgaa caagattctc 240
tcgcagctct cgcgtcccgcg ccgggtgaag ggccctgttc ctgcaggcgc tcgggggctcg 300
gcctggagct ggcggccggc acgtcgccct tggcgccctc tctcggaacc acgccgtccc 360
ccgcgcgtct tcgtagactg caggagtcca ggcgctctgg ggactgtgac ggcscccaag 420
gcgggggatg tggcggtnt gggtcgccgc cttctgcccc cgcctctgtg aggcct 476

```

&lt;210&gt; 349

&lt;211&gt; 732

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 349

```

cctgggtggt ggagcgaatg ggccgattcc accggatcct ggagcctggt ttgaacatcc 60
tcattccctgt gttagaccgg atccgatatg tgcagagtct caaggaaatt gtcattcaacg 120
tgctgagca gtcggctgtg actctcgaca atgttaactct gcaaatcgat ggagtccttt 180
acctgcgcat catggaccct tacaaggcaa gctaoggtgt ggaggaccct gagtatgccg 240
tcacccagct agctcaaaca accatgagat cagagctcgg caaactctct ctggacaaaag 300
tcttccggga acgggagtc ctgaatgccg gcattgtgga tgccatcaac caagctgctg 360
actgctgggg tatccgctgc ctccgttatg agatcaagga tatccatgtg ccacccgggg 420
tgaaagagtc tatgcagatg cagggtggag cagagcggcg gaaacgggcc acagttctag 480
agtctgaggg gacccgagag tcggccatca atgtggcaga agggaagaaa caggcccaga 540
tcctggcctc cgaagcagaa aaggctgaac agataaatca ggcagcagga gaggccagtg 600
cagttctggc gaaggccaag gctaaagctg aagctattcg aatcctggct gcagctctga 660

```

cacaacataa tggagatgca gcagattcac .tgactgtggc cgagcagtat gtcagcgcgt 720  
tctccaaact gg 732

<210> 350

<211> 938

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 350

ttttcaagct gacttccagc ttgtcacctt ggagagactt tagccgcacc agggccccga 60  
tgcctccgct aaccaggatt tcatcaccaa tgtggtatct caggatgttg gcaagtccct 120  
tggcatctcc caagagtctg ctccgttctc ttggtggcag ggctcggaag gcttcatttg 180  
tgggagcaaa gactgtgtag actccttccc ggttgagggt ctccgtcagt cctgcagact 240  
ggatggcagc taccagcatg ctaaagcgat tgtctccctt caggacatcc atgacagtcc 300  
ccattggggg ggtagcagc cgggtccatg tgaacagggt cccgtacctc cccctcttgt 360  
cgtgggccgc gatgcagctg ttctcaatgc agaggctatt acgataaaca aaaactctca 420  
gtttttttgcc gccagagatt tccagggtct gtccatggta cagatactta gaggccagct 480  
ggtctttaat tatgtggttc cgaagcaaat tccttgtatg ggcatacaatt ggaggggttc 540  
catctttgaa tacagaattc aggggagcca ggagggtcaa ccgctcactt ccagagagat 600  
gattgccgag gccggttgt ctgaaaaggc caatggctgt ggacacatca gactctgcag 660  
ccaattcaaa tagtgtcttg gctgagtctg ggatgagtag ctcatcaatg tagtgatca 720  
ccccgttgtt ggctaggatg tctttattgg agatgatcgc ctcccggtg atagtgcag 780  
tgtccccgct gcagcccacc tccagtgtcg tgccctccag ggtctctaca gacagccccg 840  
caacgatggc ttcagcacac atagctaact tcaagatgtg gttgttcagc aggtctctca 900  
gggtctctgg gtcgcccagg atacggttca aagtctca 938

<210> 351

<211> 793

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 351

aaaaatctac ctgttctga cttaaaacaa aaggaaagaa actacctttt tataatgcac 60  
aactgttgat ggtaggctgt atagttttta gtctgtgtag ttaatttaat ttgcagtttg 120  
tgccgcagat tgctctgcc aataacttga acactgtgtt ttattgttgt aattatgttt 180  
tgtgattcaa acttctgtgt actgggtgat gcacccattg tgatttgtga agatagaatt 240  
caatttgaac tcaggttgtt tatgagggga aaaaaacagt tgcataagat atagctctgt 300  
agtggaaatg ctcttctgta taactaggct gttaacctat gattgtaaag tagctgtaag 360  
aatttcccag tgaaataaaa aaaaaatttt aagtgttctc ggggatgcat agattcatca 420  
ttttctccac cttaaaaatg cgggcattta agtctgtcca ttatctatat agtctgtct 480  
tgtctattgt atatataatc tatatgatta aagaaaatat gcataatcag acaagcttga 540  
atattgtttt tgcaccagac gaacagttag gaaattcgga gctatacata tgtgcagaag 600  
gttactacct aggggtttatg ctttaattta atcgaggaa atgaatgctg attgtaacgg 660  
agttaatttt attgataata aattatacac tatgaaaccg ccattgggct actgtagatt 720  
tgtatccttg atgaatctgg ggtttccatc agactgaact tacactgtat attttgcaat 780  
agttacctca agg 793

<210> 352

<211> 671

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 352

ccagttagat tatgggtcca aagggattcc agacacttct gagccagtca gctaccacaa 60  
ctctggagta aaatatgctg catccgggca agaactctta agactgaacc acaaagagg 120  
aaggctctcc aaagagatgg agcgaccctg ggttaggcag ccttctgccc cagagaaaca 180  
ctccagagac tgctacaagg aggaagaaca cctcactcag tcaatcgtcc caccctctaa 240  
accagagagg agtcatagcc tcaaactcca tcataccag aacgtggaga gggacccag 300



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tgtgtgttac cagtaccaac cacacggcaa ggcgcagagc agtgtgactg ttgtgtccca 360
gtatgataac ctggaagatt accactccct gcctcagcac cagcgaggag tctttggagg 420
gggcggcatg gggacgtatg tgccccctgg ctttcccat ccacagagca ggacctatgc 480
tacagcgttg ggtcaagggg ccttctgcc cgcagagttg tccttgagc atcctgaaac 540
acagatccat gcagaatgag ccctgcgagc aatagagttg aagcagcctc tgctggacag 600
tggaactgttc tatttttttc aataaccaaa aagattaaac aaaaaatact ataaaacccc 660
tgaccacatt t                                     671

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```

<210> 353
<211> 571
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 353
ccaacatggt gaaaccctct ctccactaaa aatacaaaaa ttagccagga atggtggcgg 60
ggcctgttag tcccagctac ttgggaggct gaggcaggag aatcgcttga acccgggagg 120
tggaggctgc agtgagccag gatcgcgcca ctgcactcca gcctgggcaa caagagcgaa 180
actccatctc aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaagtgc tgtaataaca atcaggatgg acaggaagta 240
aagaggtaaa aattctacgc accttgagat ataagccaga tttttaagac gaaaaccaag 300
attttgttta agaaaaaaag aaggaaggat tacgctgcag acgggccatt ctagggggca 360
gcttcctcc cctccttccc tcttatcagc cagagacaga aactaaaaac cagggtttag 420
ggcagatgaa agcctaaaca gaaagaagga tgggggtcgg gagaaaggaa aaaacagcaa 480
ctgcctagat acaagcagag aagacaaagg cctcattcca ggtcagctgg gcaattctct 540
caggcttgcc atcttgtgtc ctgttttctt c                                     571

```

```

<210> 354
<211> 368
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 354
cctccaccat ggccttcaag cagatggagc agatctctca gttcctgcaa gcagctgagc 60
gctatggcat taacaccact gacatcttcc aaactgtgga cctctgggaa ggaaagaaca 120
tggcctgtgt gcagcggacg ctgatgaatc tgggtgggct ggcagtagcc cgagatgatg 180
ggctcttctc tggggatccc aactggttcc ctaagaaatc caaggagaat cctcggaaact 240
tctcgataaa ccagctgcaa gagggcaaga acgtgatcgg gttacagatg ggcaccaacc 300
gcggggcgct tcaggcaggc atgactggct acgggatgcc acgccagatc ctctgatccc 360
acccaggg                                     368

```

```

<210> 355
<211> 509
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 355
aaaattaggc tgaatgtact tcatgtgatt tgtcaaccat agtttatcag agattatgga 60
cttaattgat tggatatatta gtgacatcaa cttgacacaa gattagacaa aaaattcctt 120
acaaaaatac tgtgtaacta tttctcaaac ttgtgggatt tttcaaaagc tcagtatatg 180
aatcatcata ctgtttgaaa ttgctaata cagagtaagt aacactaata ttggtcattg 240
atcttcgttc atgaattagt ctacagaaaa aaaatgttct gtaaaattag tctgttgaaa 300
atgttttcca aacaatgtta ctttgaaaat tgagtttatg tttgacctaa atgggctaaa 360
attacattag ataaactaaa attctgtccg tgtaactata aattttgtga atgcattttc 420
ctggtgtttg aaaaagaagg gggggagaat tccaggtgcc ttaataataa gtttgaagct 480
tcatccacca aagttaaata gagctattt                                     509

```

```

<210> 356
<211> 241
<212> DNA

```

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 356

```
cctcgggaatt ccctttcagc tccagcttta cccacatcag ctgctagacg ggtacgggca 60
aatcaagag ggtacacaaa acacagggat gtggcccctg cggcaccacc cgatgccaga 120
ttccctgcaa agtagcgcca aaactgggtt ctcttgtcca caccaccacg gaagatctgc 180
ttgtatttat ctttgaaggc gaagttaaga gcctgggtgg ggaagtatct gatgacattg 240
g 241
```

<210> 357

<211> 234

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 357

```
ccaccagcag gaatgcagcg gattcctctg tcccaagtgc tcccagaagg caggattctg 60
aagaccactc cagcgatatg ttcaactatg aagaatactg caccgccaac gcagtcaactg 120
ggccttgccg tgcattcctc ccacgctggg actttgacgt ggagaggaaac tcctgcaata 180
acttcatcta tggaggctgc cggggcaata agaacagcta ccgctctgag gagg 234
```

<210> 358

<211> 615

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 358

```
tccccccccc ccccaaaaaa aagccatccc cccgctctgc cccgtcgcaac attcggtccc 60
cgcgactcgg ccagagcggc gctggcagag gagtgtccgg caggagggcc aacgcccgt 120
gttcggtttg cgacacgcag caggaggggtg ggcggcagcg tcgcccgtt ccagacacca 180
atgggaatcc caatggggaa gtcgatgctg gtgcttctca ccttcttggc cttcgccctg 240
tgctgcattg ctgcttaccg cccagtgag accctgtgcg gcggggagct ggtggacacc 300
ctccagttcg tctgtgggga ccgcggttc tacttcagca ggcccgaag ccgtgtgagc 360
cgtcgagcc gtggcatcgt tgaggagtgc tgtttccgca gctgtgacct ggccctcctg 420
gagacgtact gtgctacccc cgccaagtcc gagagggacg tgtcgacccc tccgaccgtg 480
cttcgggaca acttccccag ataccocgtg ggcaagttct tccaatatga cacctggaag 540
cagtcacccc agegcctgcg caggggcctt gcctgccctc ctgcgtgccg gcgggggtcac 600
gtgctcgcca aggag 615
```

<210> 359

<211> 201

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 359

```
ccaaactggg agaagatggc gtacagggac ttttttagct ctgcagtggg ggaaaaaag 60
acctttgagc tccccttttt agaagaagcg cagcccaaat agaagaccat cagccaattg 120
atgggggtacc cagaatgcct cgggtccata atctctcaag acctaacaat cacagaagca 180
gccaggaacc actcaagatg g 201
```

<210> 360

<211> 419

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 360

```
ctggtaggga gcaattctat tatttggcat tgcattggctg gggtgaatta aaacagggag 60
tgagaacagg tgagtctaga agtccaactc tgaaaaggac cactgtacat ttgaacacac 120
ggctgtgtta aagatgctgc taatgtcagt cactgggtgc actaaaggat ctcttatttt 180
```

```

atgtaaaacg ttgggattga caagatagat ctgatactct gttaagttac cctctgaagc 240
tacttcttgt gaaatactaa tgacagcatc atcctgccaa gcgaaagagg caggcataag 300
caaggacaaa ttaaaagggg gtaagagcct tatcatgatg aggagtcttg ttttgacatc 360
ttgggaaaag ctgtccatag tgtgaagtcg tcaatttctc accatgggtt gcagtttgc 419

```

```

<210> 361
<211> 792
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 361
gcgtccctct gcctgccac tcagtggcaa cccccgggag ctgttttgtc ctttgtggag 60
cctcagcagt tccctctttc agaactcact gccagagacc ctgaacagga gccaccatgc 120
agtgccttcag cttcattaag accatgatga tcctcttcaa tttgctcatc tttctgtgtg 180
gtgcagccct gttggcagtg ggcacatctggg tgtcaatcga tggggcatcc tttctgaaga 240
tcttcggggcc actgtcgtcc agtgccatgc agtttgtcaa cgtgggctac ttctcatcg 300
cagccggcgt tgtggtcttt gctcttggtt tcctgggctg ctatggtgct aagactgaga 360
gcaagtgtgc cctcgtgacg ttcttcttca tcctcctcct catcttcatt gctgaggttg 420
cagctgctgt ggtcgccctg gtgtacacca caatggctga gcacttcctg acgttgctgg 480
tagtgcctgc catcaagaaa gattatggtt cccaggaaga cttactcaa gtgtggaaca 540
ccaccatgaa agggctcaag tgctgtggct tcaccaacta tacggatttt gaggactcac 600
cctacttcaa agagaacagt gcctttcccc cattctgttg caatgacaac gtcaccaaca 660
cagccaatga aacctgcacc aagcaaaagg ctacagacca aaaagtagag ggttgcttca 720
atcagctttt gtatgacatc cgaactaatg cagtcaccgt ggggtggttg gcagctggaa 780
ttgggggcct cg 792

```

```

<210> 362
<211> 141
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<400> 362
aaaggagttg gaggagaggg agggggagga catggcacca ttccagaaac cagcattggt 60
acaacaccat agccagtata tttagtgttg cttttcctaa catagaaatc ttcaaagctg 120
gggaagtgga aataaagttt t 141

```

```

<210> 363
<211> 219
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(219)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

```

```

<400> 363
gtggcagag gagtgtccgg caggagggcc aacgcccgt gttcggtttg cgacacgcan 60
cagggaggtg ggcggcagcg tcgccggctt ccagacacca atgggaatcc caatggggaa 120
gtcgatgctg gngcttctca ccttcttggc cttgcctcgt tgctgcattg ctgcttaccg 180
ccccaatgag accctgtgcg gnggggagct gngggacac 219

```

```

<210> 364
<211> 268
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

```

```

<220>

```

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(268)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 364

```
naccactcgc tccaccttct ccaccaacta ccggnccctg ggctctgncc aggcncaccag 60
ctaengcgcc cggncggtca ncagcncggc cagcgtctat gcaggcgctg ggggctctgg 120
ntcccgatc tccgtgtccc gntccaccan cttanagggc ggtatggggn ccggggggccn 180
ggccaccggg atagccnggg gnntggcagg antgggaggc ntccagaacg agaagganac 240
catgcagaga ctgaacgacc gcctggcc 268
```

<210> 365

<211> 151

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(151)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 365

```
aaggggcttt tagaaatatt taaggacaac ataagggtatt aatattggaa aaaaactgta 60
catattttca agcacaacnc tgaaatattg caacagngtt taactgaatt gttttacctg 120
cccggggcgc cgctcgaaaag ggcgaattcc a 151
```

<210> 366

<211> 304

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(304)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 366

```
gccagtgtga tggatatctg cagaattcgc ccttagcgtg gtcgcgggccg aggtaaacta 60
canagggttt tccagctatt atttccttta gtttctaaaa gtaacgactt atattaatgt 120
tttataaaag atagtgatga aaaaaaggta atgctgaaat aaaggcgctt ttagaaatat 180
ttaaggacaa cataagggtat taatattgga aaaaaactgt acatattttc aagcacaaca 240
ctgaaatatt gcagcagtggt ttaactgaat tgttttacct gcccggggcgc ccgctcgaaa 300
gggc 304
```

<210> 367

<211> 501

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 367

```
caggtccttc gagaagatcc ctagtgagac tttgaaccgt atcctggggc acccagaagc 60
cctgagagac ctgctgaaca accacatctt gaagttagct atgtgtgctg aagccatcgt 120
tgcggggctg tctgtagaga ccctggaggg cagcagactg gaggtgggct gcagcgggga 180
catgctcact atcaacggga aggcgatcat ctccaataaa gacatcctag ccaccaacgg 240
ggtgatccac tacattgatg agctactcat ccagactca gccaaagacac tatttgaatt 300
ggctgcagag tctgatgtgt ccacagccat tgaccttttc agacaagccg gcctcggcaa 360
tcatctctct ggaagtggag ggttgaccct cctggctccc ctgaattctg tattcaaaga 420
tggaacccct ccaattgatg cccatacaag gaatttgctt cggaaccaca taattaaaga 480
```

ccagctggcc tctaagtatc t

501

<210> 368

<211> 581

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(581)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 368

```
cgtcagtgcg atggatatct gcncaattcg ccttttgagc ggccgcccgg gcaggtcctt 60
cgataagatc cctagtgaga ctttgaaccg tatcctgggc gaccagaag ccctgagaga 120
cctgctgaac aaccacatct tgaagttagc tatgtgtgct gaagccatcg ttgcggggct 180
gtctgtagag accctggagg gcacgacact ggaggtgggc tgcagcgggg acatgctcac 240
tatcaacggg aaggcgatca tctccaataa agacatccta gccaccaacg gggatgatcca 300
ctacattgat gagctactca tcccagactc agccaagaca ctatttgaat tggctgcaga 360
gtctgatgtg tccacagcca ttgacctttt cagacaagcc ggctcggcaa tcactctctc 420
ggaagtgagc ggttgaccct cctggctccc ctgaattctg tattcaaaga tggaaacctc 480
ccaattgatg cccatacaag gaatttgctt cggaaccaca taattaaaga ccagctggcc 540
tctaagtatc tgtccatgga cagaccctgg gaaactctgg g 581
```

<210> 369

<211> 381

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 369

```
aattgtgttt taattgtaaa aatggcaggg ggtggaatta ttactctata cattcaacag 60
agactgaata gatatgaaag ctgatttttt ttaattacca tgcttcacaa tgtaagtta 120
tatggggagc aacagcaaac aggtgctaatt ttgttttgga tatagtataa gcagtgtctg 180
tgttttgaaa gaatagaaca cagttttagt tgccactgtt gttttggggg ggcttttttc 240
ttttcggaaa tcttaaacct taagatacta aggacgttgt tttggttgta ctttggaatt 300
cttagtcaca aaatatattt tgtttacaaa aatttctgta aaacagggtta taacagtgtt 360
tacctcggcc gcgaccacgc t 381
```

<210> 370

<211> 501

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 370

```
gtaaagtaca ttatgagaac aacagccctt tcctgaccat caccagcatg acccgagtca 60
ttgaagtctc tcaactgggt aatattgctg tggagaagaaa tgtggactta aagcacacag 120
gagctgtgct taaggggcct ttctcacgct atgattacca gagacagcca gatagtggaa 180
tatcctccat cgtttctttt aagaccatcc ttctgctgct tgcccaggat gtttattacc 240
gggatgagat tggcaatgtt tctaccagcc acctocttat tttggatgac tctgtagaga 300
tggaatccg gcctcgcttc cctctctttg gcgggtggaa gaccattac atcgttggct 360
acaacctccc aagctatgag tacctctata atttgggtga ccagtatgca ctgaagatga 420
ggtttgtgga ccatgtgttt gatgaacaag tgatagattc tctgactgtg aagatcatcc 480
tgctgaagg agccaagaac a 501
```

<210> 371

<211> 439

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(439)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 371

```

gtctgtcctc tgttactcan atacagnncc aaaactaagc gattatataa gcacatccat 60
atcttagggc tactctaagt taaaaacctt ttctcttggt tcagagttaa ttacatcaaa 120
ttaagacatt tacaaattgt tcatagtata caatagccca aatatgattt tcacctatgc 180
tgtgtaaaga agttaagcat tcgtaagttt gtctaataaa ttcagtgcac ttttttccat 240
aacacgagct atttctaaatg ttttacattt ctttcagtgc atatttccaa attcattaaa 300
cagaatgaaa tcaatgttat taaatggcta tatcataata ttcaagcata ttatggaatc 360
tataccacag tgggattcac gtcaatacta taattcactc tagaaaaaca tcacaggcac 420
acacaaaata aagaacaaa                                     439

```

&lt;210&gt; 372

&lt;211&gt; 162

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(162)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 372

```

taatnaaatt cattgcactt tttccataa cagcagctat cctaagtgtt gtacatttct 60
ttcagtgcac atttncaaat tcattaaaca caatgaaatc aatgntatta aatggcnata 120
tcataaatt caancatatt atggaatgta taccacaccg gg                                     162

```

&lt;210&gt; 373

&lt;211&gt; 301

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 373

```

ggtccgttga ctattctcta caaaccacaa agacattgga aactataacc tattattcgg 60
cgcatgagct ggagtcctag gcacagctct aagcctcctt attcgagccg agctgggcca 120
gccaggcaac cttctaggta acgaccacat ctacaacgtt atcgtcacag cccatgcatt 180
tgtaataatc ttcttcatag taatacccat cataatcgga ggctttggca aacctgcccg 240
ggcggccaag ggcgaattcc agcacactgg cggccgttac tagtggatcc gagctcggta 300
c                                                                                   301

```

&lt;210&gt; 374

&lt;211&gt; 471

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 374

```

catgtccctg atctcagtga ggtcctcctt ggtgaacaca aagcccacat tccccggat 60
atgaggcagc agtttctcca gagctgggtt gttttccagg tgccctcgga tggccttgcg 120
catcatgggt ttcttgccca tcagcaccac agccttcccg cgaagggaca tgcggatctg 180
ctgcatctgc ttggagccca cattgtctgc tcccacaatg aaacatttcg gataatcatc 240
caatagttgg atgatcttaa ggaagtagtt ggacttccag gtcgccctgt cttccctggg 300
catcacggcg gtgcgtcagg gattgccacg cagggtttac ctgcggcccg accacgctaa 360
gggcgaattc cagcacactg gcggccgtta ctagtggatc cgagctcggg accaagcttg 420
gcgtaatcat ggtcatagct gtttcctgtg tgaaattggt atccgctcac a                                     471

```

<210> 375  
<211> 287  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 375  
tatgtagcat ttagcaccac tggctcaatg cgctcaccta ggtgagagtg tgaccaaata 60  
ttaaagcatt agtgctatta tcagttacca ccatttgggg cttttatcct tcatgggtta 120  
tgatgttctc ctgatgacac atttctctga gttttgtaat tccagccaaa gagagaccat 180  
tcactatttg atggctggct gcatgcagac atttacctcg gccgcgacca cgctaagggc 240  
gaattccagc aactggcgg cggttactag tggatccgag ctcggtta 287

<210> 376  
<211> 309  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 376  
tccaaccaag agtgtgctcc agatgtgttt gggccctacc tggcacagag tectgctcct 60  
gggaaggaa aggaccacag caaacaccat tctttttgcc gtacttccta gaagcaqtgg 120  
aaggaggactg gtgatgggtg aggggtgagag ggtgccgttt cctgctccag ctccagacct 180  
tgtctgcaga aaacatctgc agtgcagcaa atccatgtcc agccaggcaa ccagacctgc 240  
ccggggggcc gcccgaaagg gcgaattcca gcacactggc ggccgttact agtggatccg 300  
agctcggta 309

<210> 377  
<211> 490  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> misc\_feature  
<222> (1)...(490)  
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 377  
gtaccacatc gaggtgaacc gtgttcctgc tggcaactgg gttctgattg aaggtgttga 60  
tcaaccaatt gtgaanacag caaccataac cgaacccga ggcaatgagg aggctcanat 120  
tttcgacccc ttgaagttca ataccacatc tgttatcaag attgctgtgg agccagtcaa 180  
ccctcagag ctgcccaaga tgcttgatgg cctgcgcaag gtcaacaaga gctatccatc 240  
cctcaccacc aaggtggagg agtctggcaa gcatgtgatc ctgggcactg gggagctcta 300  
cctggactgt gtgatgcatg atttgcggaa gatgtactca nagatagaca tcaagggtggc 360  
tgaccagtt gtcacgtttt gtgagacggt ggtggaaaca tcctccctca agtgctttgc 420  
tgaaacgcct aataagaaga acaagatcac catgattgct gagcctcttg agaagggcct 480  
ggcagaggac 490